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1905/06

NEW SERIES.

VOL. I., NO. 1.

BULLETIN
OF
WAKE FOREST COLLEGE



CATALOGUE
1905-1906

Published quarterly by the College

Application made for entry at Wake Forest, N. C., as second class matter, under Act
of Congress of July 16, 1894.

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CALENDAR

1906

JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH							APRIL						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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MAY							JUNE							JULY							AUGUST						
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SEPTEMBER							OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
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1907

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COLLEGE CALENDAR

For Session 1906-1907

August 29—Beginning of the Session.

September 15—Applications for degrees submitted.

October 3—Subjects of Senior and Junior Theses submitted.

December 6—Senior Speaking.

December 13-21—Fall Term Examinations.

December 21-31—Christmas Holidays.

January 1—Beginning of Spring Term.

February 15—Anniversary Celebration of Literary Societies.

March 14—Senior Speaking.

April 10—Last day for removal of conditions by applicants for degrees.

Easter Monday—Holiday.

May 1—Senior and Junior Theses submitted.

May 13—22—Spring Term Examinations.

May 22-24—Commencement:

Wednesday, 10 a. m.—Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees; 8:30 p. m.—Baccalaureate Sermon.

Thursday, 11 a. m.—Address before the Literary Societies; 8:30 p. m.—Address before the Alumni.

Friday, Commencement Day, 11 a. m.—Addresses by representatives of the Graduating Class and Closing Exercises of the Session.

History.

ORIGIN.

During the first quarters of the 19th century there were few schools in North Carolina. The State University was the only institution of higher learning. The efforts to organize a public school system had proved futile. During this period there came into North Carolina several well trained young Baptist ministers. Among these were Samuel Wait, Thomas Meredith, and John Armstrong. They found many Baptists, but these were without organization or an educated ministry. Under the leadership of these men, the Baptists of the State organized their Convention, one of whose chief purposes was the preparation of young men "called to the ministry." There was no school under Baptist control to which these young men could be sent. There were in the State, however, schools taught by Baptists. These young men were sent to them and part of the expenses were borne by the Convention. The need of a school of their own was felt to be urgent. At the second annual session of the Convention, in 1832, a committee was appointed that planned such a school.

WAKE FOREST INSTITUTE.

This committee purchased the farm of Dr. Calvin Jones, seventeen miles north of Raleigh, containing 61½ acres, for which the sum of \$2,500 was paid. Manual labor schools were popular at that time. The Baptists of Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, were adopting the system. The Convention committee thought that the system would suit the needs in North Carolina, and that manual labor in connection with study would not only tend to preserve health, but also assist in defraying the expenses of the students. The Legislature of 1833 grudgingly granted a meagre char-

ter for a manual labor and classical institute. Samuel Wait was chosen principal. The Convention placed the entire management of the property in the hands of a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees. In February, 1834, Principal Wait opened the Institute with sixteen students. For several years the only buildings were those on the farm. For a year Principal Wait was the only teacher. Others were added as the institution grew. For five years the manual labor feature was continued, but without success. The number of students, however, increased rapidly for two years, reaching 142, and then fell off to 51. In 1838, the manual labor feature was abolished and the Institute was re-chartered as Wake Forest College.

BEGINNING OF THE COLLEGE.

The equipment of the farm, the erection of a proper building, and the annual deficit in the running expenses, made a debt that hampered the institution for its first fifteen years. Variations in the price of food supplies caused a yearly loss in the steward's department. The years 1837 and 1839 were years of financial panic. Subscriptions were not paid, patronage diminished, and debts increased. The educational spirit was not strong enough to remove these obstacles. The Trustees, desiring none to be turned away, maintained a faculty of men well-trained in the universities of the North, and continued to hope for better days. Principal Wait spent much of his time in the field endeavoring to collect funds to meet the obligations. Money was borrowed from the Literary Fund of the State, but soon all these obligations became due. Finally in 1849, through the efforts of James S. Purefoy, William Crenshaw, George W. Thompson, and a few other devoted friends of the College, the incubus of an increasing debt of \$20,000 was removed. Many years were yet to follow before the income would be able to meet the expenses of the institution.

BUILDINGS.

Dormitory.—The first college building was completed in 1838,—a large, plain structure, costing \$14,000. When erected it was doubtless the best school building in North Carolina. For fifty years it was the only building and served all the purposes of the College. In its original form, the north and the south wing contained each twenty-four bedrooms the central portion contained the Chapel, the lecture rooms, and the Society Halls.

In 1900, the central part was completely remodeled and refitted. It now contains the administration offices, and lecture rooms for the Schools of Latin, Greek, English, History, Education, the Bible, and Applied Mathematics.

Library Building.—In 1878, through the munificence of Col. J. M. Heck and Mr. John G. Williams, both of Raleigh, the present Library Building was erected. The center is used for Library and Reading Room. The Reading Room was equipped through the generosity of Judge Charles M. Cooke of Louisburg. The wings contain lecture rooms for the Schools of Mathematics and Law, and the Halls of the Euzelian and Philomathesian Literary Societies.

Wingate Memorial Hall.—On the death of President W. M. Wingate in 1879, his friends and former pupils wished to show their appreciation of his years of service, and deemed that a memorial building would be a fitting monument. This building, erected with this end in view, contains the Auditorium, the lecture room of the School of Modern Languages, and the lecture room and laboratory of the School of Physics. The subscriptions for the erection of this building were secured by President Taylor and James S. Purefoy.

Lea Laboratory.—In 1888 the erection of a Chemical Laboratory was made possible largely through the liberality of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney S. Lea. of Caswell County. This building, one of the best of its kind in the South, contains a

lecture room, private laboratory, class laboratories, and storage room.

Gymnasium.—In 1900 the need of a gymnasium was so urgent that the Trustees ordered the erection of a suitable building at a cost of \$12,000. The ground floor contains bath-rooms, toilets, and storage rooms; the main floor contains offices, and a room eighty by fifty feet, equipped with modern apparatus. The equipment is renewed and increased year by year.

Alumni Building.—The most recently erected building is the Alumni Building, which has just been completed and is now being equipped for the Schools of Biology and Medicine. It is the most handsome building on the Campus, is three stories in height, well-lighted and arranged for laboratories and lecture rooms. The funds for this building were secured through the agency of Professor J. B. Carlyle.

Infirmery.—This building, now in process of erection, in the southwest corner of the Campus, will contain two wards, an operating room, a dining-room, a kitchen, seven private rooms, and verandas on two sides, above and below.

FACULTY.

The early Faculty was composed of New England men. Most of them had been graduated from Brown University while Dr. Francis Wayland was president. These men brought high ideals of scholarship and learning. Others of the Faculty were graduates of Columbian College, Washington City. Even the Wake Forest Institute had a faculty composed of graduates. Upon the resignation of President Wait in 1845, his successor was Dr. William Hooper, one of the most scholarly men in the South. Later the University of North Carolina and Wake Forest Institute contributed to the teaching force. In more recent years the Johns Hopkins University, the University of Chicago, Cornell University, the University of Virginia, and Columbia University

have furnished teachers. The Faculty now consists of seventeen professors and a number of assistants in the various departments.

ENDOWMENT.

For fifteen years the College had no endowment. In 1849 the first money was given for this purpose. Mr. Barclay Powers, of Warren County, gave James S. Purefoy ten dollars for endowment. In 1852 the Trustees resolved to raise fifty thousand dollars. In October, 1852, W. M. Wingate, of the class of 1849, was elected agent. In two years he raised thirty-seven thousand dollars in subscriptions. By 1854 there were forty-two thousand dollars in subscriptions, with ten thousand dollars in legacies for Ministerial Education. These legacies were made by Rev. Wm. H. Merrit of Orange County, William Warren of Person, and John Blount of Edenton. On some of these very little was ever realized. The affairs of the College were now in a hopeful condition, but it was realized that the method of raising endowment by the sale of perpetual scholarships, did not materially improve the condition of the College. In 1856 the Board of Trustees met in Raleigh with the Baptist State Convention, and resolved to raise fifty thousand dollars of unencumbered endowment. A committee was appointed, consisting of James S. Purefoy, J. J. James, W. M. Wingate, and John Mitchell. The plans of the committee were adopted by the Board of Trustees, and when the Convention re-assembled President Wingate introduced the following resolution: "Resolved, that we have heard with pleasure the plan proposed by the Board of Trustees of Wake Forest College, to raise an unencumbered fund of fifty thousand dollars for the endowment of Wake Forest College." A feeling of deep and solemn interest and anxiety pervaded the entire body, as well as the crowd of spectators in the galleries of Commons Hall. As the last speaker closed, C. W. Skinner, a charter mem-

ber of the Board of Trustees of 1833, subscribed five thousand dollars; R. Felton, five thousand; C. Wooten, C. D. Ellis, and President Wingate, a thousand dollars each. Over twenty-five thousand dollars was subscribed in a few minutes. No more thrilling meeting was ever held in North Carolina. An old record reads "and surely none who witnessed it can ever forget it, or cease to thank God that they were permitted to witness it." Within the space of a year John Mitchell, the general agent of the Board, was able to report that the entire amount had been subscribed. In June, 1860, there had been collected and invested forty thousand and five hundred dollars. Many subscriptions had never been paid, while others were paid in Confederate money. With the downfall of the Confederacy went a large part of the invested funds. Out of the wreck eleven thousand and seven hundred dollars was saved—largely through the financial judgment of the treasurer, James S. Purefoy. In 1875, through the work of various agents, the invested funds amounted to twenty-five thousand, six hundred and thirteen dollars and fifty-nine cents. In 1876, Professor Chas. E. Taylor collected in the State about \$10,000, while James S. Purefoy traveled in the North and collected \$8,949.72. By 1880 the endowment had again reached forty-six thousand dollars, as in 1861.

In November, 1882, Professor Chas. E. Taylor undertook to raise the amount to one hundred thousand dollars. Pledges were taken on the condition that they be null and void unless the entire amount was secured in cash by January 1, 1884. On the night of December 31, 1883, the Treasurer had in his hands an endowment of one hundred thousand dollars. The largest contributor to this fund was Mr. James A. Bostwick of New York, who gave ten thousand dollars. December 31st was a notable day. All day and far into the night came letters, checks, telegrams, and subscriptions, but the cash was

not in hand. At 10 o'clock, Professor Taylor, W. H. Pace, W. G. Simmons, and James S. Purefoy decided that the cash condition had not been met. Then they agreed to pledge their own real estate by mortgage for the payment of the \$5,000 pledged but not yet paid in. In this way the \$100,000 was secured. In 1885 Mr. Bostwick created the Bostwick Loan Fund for indigent young men by a gift of \$12,000. In 1886, Mr. Bostwick made a gift of \$50,000. These donations were secured through the labor of Professor Taylor, who had then become President. By May, 1890, the total investments amounted to \$174,562.65. In this year it was determined to increase this fund so that the College might meet its growing needs. Mr. Bostwick generously agreed to add one-half to whatever amount, up to \$50,000, should be raised by March 1, 1891. President Taylor took the field and secured \$26,000. In this way nearly \$40,000 was added to the endowment. These funds have been carefully guarded and have increased. At present the invested funds amount to \$210,176.93, and the College property may be conservatively valued at \$100,000.

ADMINISTRATION.

1839-1845.—Samuel Wait was the only Principal of the Institute and first President of the College. His administration covers the initial period from February, 1834, to June, 1845. His zeal and industry were untiring. It was necessary to white-wash slave cabins and use them for dormitories. Beneficent institutions were not yet popular in the State. A division in the denomination on these questions was about to take place. There was no trained ministry to uphold his hands. The manual labor idea was an experiment in the South and the experiment failed. There were no loyal alumni as yet to rally to the support of the institution. President Wait's influence was strong among the most enlightened and progressive, but these were few. Even Bap-

tists did not patronize the institution. The increasing debt made many of them think that it would fail. In 1836 the enrollment reached 143, but by 1843 it had dropped to 41. In January, 1844, President Wait resigned, but his resignation was not accepted. In 1845 he resigned again, and his resignation was accepted to take place in June, 1845. He was at once elected President of the Board of Trustees, which position he held for twenty-one years. He loved the College with a tender devotion, as is shown by his letter of resignation.

1845-1849—President Wait's successor was Dr. William Hooper, the grandson of William Hooper, signer of the Declaration of Independence; a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and a student of Theology at Princeton. In 1845 he was teaching in South Carolina. The Trustees had always been anxious to have him in the College. He had taken great interest in building up the institution and was elected the first president of the Board of Trustees. He had also been elected Professor of Moral Philosophy in 1834, but had declined. Now when the office of the Presidency was tendered him he accepted. To this position he brought polished scholarship and fine rhetorical powers, but these were not the needs at this critical juncture. What was most needed was a financier, for financial embarrassments were crippling the institution. Dr. Hooper became despondent and resigned at the end of 1848.

1849-1853—Dr. Hooper's successor was John B. White, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Professor White had been with the institution for eleven years. He had been graduated from Brown, had studied law, had taught in the schools of New England, and in 1838 had come to Wake Forest. President White administered the internal affairs of the institution. The finances of the College were largely entrusted to James S. Purefoy. The debt had now become embarrassing—especially to men who, like

William Crenshaw and James S. Purefoy, had assumed the responsibility for its payment. It was during White's administration that relief was obtained from the debts. In 1853 President White resigned and returned to Illinois, where he took charge of an institution for girls.

1854-1879.—After the Trustees had failed to secure the services of several men elected, they chose Washington Manly Wingate president. This administration was a long one, extending to 1879, when President Wingate died. The three-fold object of this administration was the raising of endowment, the abolition of the preparatory department, and the establishment of scholarships. The war interrupted these plans. The personality of the President and his gifts as preacher and man won many active friends for the College. He was the first to bring the College home to the people and place it on their hearts. He travelled and spoke much, and at the time of his death the future was hopeful. Strong men had been brought into the Faculty, but the expansion was greater than was warranted by income. It was during this administration that Wake Forest began really to be generally felt in the life of the Baptist denomination. The spirit of the President provoked no opposition; students felt the power of his personality, and its influence was felt throughout the entire ranks of the denomination.

1879-1882.—Dr. Thomas H. Pritchard was President Wingate's successor. This administration was brief, ending in 1882. President Pritchard determined to increase the patronage of the institution, and this he did by speaking in nearly every county in the State. He found the enrollment 117, but he left it 169. Dr. Pritchard's short administration did much to popularize the cause of general education in North Carolina.

1884-1905.—In 1884 Charles E. Taylor, Professor of Latin, was chosen president. His work as agent for the endowment and his scholarly attainments had already been

felt in the institution. His administration extended from 1884 to 1905, when President Taylor resigned to devote his time more fully to agency and to teaching. This was the notable administration in the history of the College. The work done is destined to be permanent and far-reaching. President Taylor came to Wake Forest in 1870 as an assistant in Latin and German; in 1871 he was made Professor of Latin, and in 1884 Professor of Moral Philosophy and History. He found the College with a meagre endowment of \$40,000; he left it with an endowment of more than \$210,000. The strong feature of his plans for endowment has been to secure cash rather than notes and subscriptions. He became president of a faculty of six professors and one tutor; in 1905, the Faculty numbered seventeen professors and six assistants. The enrollment increased from 161 to 328. The equipment, also, was greatly increased. The Lea Laboratory, the Gymnasium, and the Alumni Building were erected, and the other buildings remodelled and improved. The campus has been beautified, from an old field of gullies and pines, into a park. In accepting the presidency, Dr. Taylor had declared that he "might not make Wake Forest a large institution, but he hoped to make it a good one." How well he succeeded the loyalty of the alumni and friends speaks in strong terms.

In 1905 Dr. Taylor resigned and was succeeded by Dr. William Louis Poteat, whose administration is now in its first year.

CHARTER HISTORY.

In 1833 the following Charter of "Wake Forest Institute" was granted:

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A LITERARY AND MANUAL LABOR INSTITUTION
IN THE COUNTY OF WAKE.

I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That William P. Biddle, John Armstrong, William Sanders of the county

of Craven, Isaac Beeson of Guilford, James Watkins of Anson, Thomas Boyd of Mecklenburg, John Portevant of Brunswick, Thomas Stradley of Buncombe, Hugh Quinn of Lincoln, Alfred Dockery of Richmond, William Crenshaw, George W. Thompson, Allen S. Wynn, William Roles, Alfred Birt, John Purify of Wake, Simon J. Jeffers, Thomas Crocker, Allen Bowden of Franklin, James King of Person, John Culpepper, Sen., of Montgomery, John McDaniel, Charles McCallister of Cumberland, Aaron J. Spivey, Joseph B. Outlaw, Turner Carter of Bertie, Henry Austin of Edgecombe, Daniel Boon, David Thompson of Johnston, Paul Phifer of Rowan, Alexander Moseley of Lenoir, George M. Thompson of Pasquotank, Joseph Halsey of Tyrrell, Charles W. Skinner of Perquimans, William Hooper of Orange, Amos J. Battle of Nash, Josiah Wiseman of Davidson, Stephen Graham, Geo. W. Huffham of Duplin, and David S. Williams of Sampson, be, and they are hereby, constituted a body corporate and politic for the purpose of educating youth, and for no other purpose whatever, by the name and style of "The Trustees of the Wake Forest Institute"; and by that name shall have a perpetual succession and a common seal, and be able and capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all courts either in law or equity; and shall take, demand, receive and possess all moneys, goods and chattels which may be given; and all donations made shall be applied, according to the wish of the donor, to the purposes therein declared; and by purchase or otherwise to take, hold and possess, to them and their successors forever, any lands sufficient for the purposes of said institution, rents and tenements, in special trust and confidence, and to apply the same, together with the profits arising therefrom, to the use and purpose of endowing and supporting said institution; and may purchase and hold for the purposes aforesaid such chattels and personal property as they may deem necessary: *Provided*, the amount of real and personal estate held by this institution shall not at any one time exceed fifty thousand dollars.

II. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the death, resignation, refusal to act, or removal from the State of any of the said trustees for the time being, then the surviving trustees, a majority being present, shall fill said vacancies.

III. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Trustees shall have power to auppoint their own president, secretary, and treasurer, and such professors, tutors and all officers in and over the said institution, as they shall deem qualified to discharge the duties of their

several offices, and may remove the same for misbehaviour, inability or neglect of duty; they shall have power to make all necessary by-laws and regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the State, for the government of the said institution; and the said trustees shall hold meetings from time to time, as often as necessity may require, and that nine trustees shall constitute a quorum to transact all manner of business in relation to said institution.

IV. *Be it further enacted*, that all the real estate belonging to the said corporation shall be subject to taxation as other real estate.

V. *Be it further enacted*, That the provisions of said act shall continue in force twenty years and no longer.

The following amendment to the Charter, ratified December 28, 1838, changed the name of the institution to Wake Forest College:

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A LITERARY AND MANUAL LABOR INSTITUTION IN THE COUNTY OF WAKE, PASSED IN ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE.

I. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the before recited act shall continue and be in full force and operation, except so far as it may be hereby repealed, for the term of fifty years from the expiration of the present charter now to be amended, and that the successors of the trustees hereby appointed shall continue to possess and enjoy all the rights and privileges thereby granted, and that in future they shall be known by the name and style of "The Trustees of Wake Forest College," and by that name shall have succession, and may take, demand, receive, possess, and enjoy all property or moneys which may be acquired by them by gift, devise, or otherwise, provided the same shall not exceed in amount two hundred thousand dollars, and shall dispose of the same in promoting learning and virtue in the establishment aforesaid, situate in Wake Forest, in the county of Wake, according to the will of the donor, or donors, thereof.

II. *Be it further enacted*, That the Faculty of said Wake Forest College, that is to say, the president and professors, by and with the consent of the trustees, shall have the power of conferring all such degrees or marks of literary distinction as are usually conferred in colleges or universities.

III. *Be it further enacted*, That if any member of the trustees of said college shall fail to give his personal attendance at any of the meetings of said board for the term of three years, the seat of said absent trustee shall be, and is hereby declared to be, vacated, and the trustees are hereby authorized to fill the same, as is provided in the act aforesaid, and that said trustees may also remove any member of their board for improper conduct: *Provided*, that the cause thereof shall be entered on their journal, and that the member to be proceeded against shall have three months' notice of the procedure, and that a majority of two-thirds of the trustees then assembled shall be necessary to effect such removal.

IV. *Be it further enacted*, That the lands and other property belonging to the said trustees for the benefit of the said college, shall be, and the same is hereby, exempted from all kinds of public taxation, provided the amount of lands so exempted shall not exceed at any time six hundred acres.

V. *Be it further enacted*, That no license to retail spirituous liquors at the site, or within one mile of said college shall be granted, and if granted, the same shall be void.

VI. *Be it further enacted*. That no person shall set up or keep any billiard table, or other public table constructed or erected for playing games of chance by whatever name called, and no person shall exhibit any theatrical, sleight-of-hand or equestrian performance, dramatic recitation, rope or wire dancing, or natural or artificial curiosities at the college aforesaid, or within one mile thereof, without the permission, in writing, of the Faculty thereof, and any person or persons offending herein, or who shall sell, give, or convey to the students of said college any intoxicating liquors at or within one mile of said college, without the special permission, in writing, of the Faculty of said college, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court of record having cognizance of the same, one-half to the use of the informer and the other to the college, and any person or persons offending herein shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the County or Superior Court of Wake shall be fined at the discretion of the court.

VII. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after the ratification thereof.

On March 11, 1875, the Charter was amended as follows :

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT RATIFIED THE TWENTY-EIGHTH OF DECEMBER, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A LITERARY AND MANUAL LABOR INSTITUTION IN THE COUNTY OF WAKE. PASSED IN ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE."

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact,* That an act ratified the twenty-eighth of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish a literary and manual labor institution in the county of Wake, passed in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three," shall be amended to read as follows: W. T. Brooks, T. H. Pritchard, J. M. Heck, J. H. Foote, W. T. Walters, A. McDowell, R. D. Graham, A. R. Vann, James Poteat, J. S. Purefoy, W. W. Vass, John Mitchell, G. R. French, J. D. Hufham, John Kerr, J. H. Mills, G. W. Thompson, Haynes Lennon, W. R. Gwaltney, G. W. Blount, F. M. Jordan, W. H. Avera, G. W. Purefoy, M. L. Eure, J. C. Hiden, Peterson Dunn, R. R. Overby, J. C. Scarborough, R. H. Marsh, C. M. Cooke, B. G. Covington, J. G. Williams, William Turner, J. B. Richardson, C. J. Nelson, W. H. Mitchell, J. L. Stewart, and their successors, be, and they are hereby declared to be, a body politic and corporate for the purpose of educating youth, to be known and distinguished by the name and style of "The Trustees of Wake Forest College," and by this name and style they shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall be able and capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in all the courts, and shall take, receive and possess all moneys, goods and chattels which may be given to them, and shall apply the same, according to the wish of the donors, to the purpose herein declared; and they shall have power, by purchase or otherwise, to take, demand, hold and possess, rents and tenements in special trust and confidence, and apply the same, together with the profits arising therefrom, to the purpose of endowing and supporting said Wake Forest College; and they may purchase, for the purposes aforesaid, such chattels and real estate as they may deem necessary, and may dispose of the same in promoting learning and virtue in the college aforesaid, situated in Wake Forest, in the county of Wake: *Provided,* That the amount of real and personal property held by the said trustees shall not at any one time exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. That in the event of the death, resignation, refusal to

act, or removal from the State of any of the trustees for the time being, then the remaining trustees shall have the power to fill the vacancies created.

SEC. 3. That if any one of the trustees shall fail to attend the meetings of the said trustees continuously for the time of three years, his seat is hereby declared to be vacated, and the said trustees are authorized to fill the same as in case of death, resignation, refusal to act, or removal from the State.

SEC. 4. That the trustees shall have the power to remove any member of their board for improper conduct: *Provided*, that the cause thereof shall be entered on their journal: *And provided further*, that the accused shall have three months' notice of the procedure, and that a majority of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to effect such removal.

SEC. 5. That the said trustees shall have the power to appoint their own president, secretary and treasurer, and such professors, tutors, and other officers in and over said college as they shall deem qualified to discharge the duties of their several offices, and may remove the same for misbehavior, inability, or neglect of duty; they shall moreover have power to make all necessary rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the State, for the government of said college.

SEC. 6. That the said trustees shall hold meetings from time to time, as often as necessity may require, and nine trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all kinds of business.

SEC. 7. That the Faculty of said Wake Forest College, by the advice and consent of the said trustees, shall have power to confer all such degrees and marks of literary distinction as are usually conferred by colleges and universities.

SEC. 8. That the lands and other property belonging to the said trustees for the benefit of said college shall be, and the same are hereby, exempted from all kinds of public taxation: *Provided*, That the amount of lands so exempted shall not exceed three hundred acres.

SEC. 9. That no license to retail any spirituous or intoxicating liquors at or within three miles of said college shall be granted, and if granted the same shall be void.

SEC. 10. That if any person shall sell, give, or carry to any student or students of said college, at or within three miles from the site thereof, any spirituous or intoxicating liquor, without special permission in writing from the Faculty thereof, the same shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court of record, one-half to the use of the informant and the

other half to the use of said college, and the offender shall moreover be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the Superior Court of Wake County shall be fined at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. That no person shall set up any billiard table, bowling alley, or other contrivance for playing any game of chance, by whatever name it may be called, or exhibit any theatrical, sleight-of-hand, or equestrian performance, dramatic recitation, rope or wire dancing, or any natural or artificial curiosities at said college, or within one mile thereof, unless by permission in writing from the Faculty thereof, and any person who shall offend herein shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court of record, one-half to the use of the informant, and the other half to the use of said college.

SEC. 12. That all laws conflicting with any of the provisions of this act be, and they are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 13. That this act shall be in force for fifty years from and after the date of its ratification.

Ratified the 11th day of March, A. D., 1875.

On February 14, 1879, the charter was amended as follows:

AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER EIGHTY-THREE OF THE PRIVATE LAWS OF ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE, IN REGARD TO WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That chapter eighty-three of the Private Laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, be, and the same is hereby amended by striking out all of sections nine and ten, and inserting in the lieu and stead thereof, the following:

"SEC. 9. That if any person at or within three miles of the site of said college shall sell any alcoholic liquors, distilled or undistilled, or any brandy-peaches or other alcoholic fruits, or any spirituous or intoxicating bitters or beverages by whatever name they may be called; or shall without special permission in writing by the Faculty thereof, give or convey the same to any student or students thereof, at or within three miles from the site thereof, he shall for each offence forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court of record, one half to the use of the informant and the other half to the use of said college; and the offender shall

moreover be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the Superior Court shall be fined in the discretion of the court."

SEC. 2. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 14th day of February, A. D., 1879.

On January 20, 1881, the charter was amended as follows:

AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER THIRTEEN OF THE PRIVATE LAWS OF ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINE, IN REGARD TO WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That section one of chapter thirteen of the Private Laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, be, and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "three miles," wherever the same shall occur in said section, and inserting in lieu and stead thereof the words "five miles."

SEC. 2. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 20th day of January, A. D. 1881.

The following amendment was made March 11, 1889:

AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER EIGHTY-THREE OF THE LAWS OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR AND EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE, IT BEING AN ACT AMENDING THE CHARTER OF WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That chapter eighty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-four and eighteen hundred and seventy-five, be amended by striking out at the end of the first section the words "*five hundred thousand dollars*," and inserting "*one million dollars*."

SEC. 2. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 11th day of March, A. D., 1889.

ORGANIZATION.

The system of independent "Schools" is now an established feature of the College, and the wisdom of the system is believed to have been demonstrated by long and thorough

testing. In the arrangement of the courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the elective principle is so guarded as to make it impossible to secure a diploma by eliminations fatal to solid learning.

There is no preparatory department in the College. It is, however, deemed necessary to retain, for the present, sub-collegiate classes in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and English. These are intended to meet the needs of two classes of young men—those who are unprepared to enter only one or two Schools of the College, and those who, though somewhat advanced in years, wish to avail themselves of the incidental advantages of the College during a limited period. It is for the sake of such young men that the sub-collegiate classes are retained at Wake Forest College, as, in some form and under some name, they are still retained in the majority of colleges. Those students who take work in one or more of these sub-collegiate classes, and those who are members of collegiate classes only, sustain the same relation to the general discipline of the College.

The Faculty urges all prospective students to take a thorough academic course, and not to come to the College until they are well prepared to enter its classes.

LOCATION.

The location of the College, sixteen miles from Raleigh, in a high, gently rolling and healthful country, is most fortunate. Six passenger trains of the Seaboard Air Line stop daily at the College. There are six mails daily. The express and telegraph offices are near the College buildings. The town of Wake Forest and the surrounding neighborhood are as free from bad influences as any in the country. The proximity of the College to the capital of the State affords many of the advantages, without the moral dangers of city life.

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W. N. JONES, Raleigh, *Attorney*.

L. R. MILLS, Wake Forest, *Bursar*.

R. E. ROYALL, *Auditor of Bursar's Accounts*.

Committees.

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Faculty.

WILLIAM L. POTEAT, M.A., LL.D., President,

Professor of Biology.

B. A., Wake Forest College, 1877; M. A., 1889; Graduate Student, University of Berlin, 1888; Graduate Student, Woods Holl Biological Laboratory, 1893; Professor of Biology, Wake Forest College, 1883; LL. D., Baylor University, 1905; President of Wake Forest College, 1905.

CHARLES E. TAYLOR, B.Lit., D.D., LL.D.,

Professor of Moral Philosophy.

B. Lit., University of Virginia, 1870; D. D., Richmond College, 1885; LL. D., Mercer University, 1904; Professor of Latin, Wake Forest College, 1870-1883; President *ibid.*, 1883-1905; Professor of Moral Philosophy, *ibid.*, 1905.

WILLIAM B. ROYALL, M.A., D.D.,

Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

B. A., Wake Forest College, 1831; M. A., 1866; D. D., Judson College, 1887; Assistant Professor, Wake Forest College, 1866-1870; Professor of Greek, *ibid.*, 1871.

LUTHER R. MILLS, M.A.,

Professor of Pure Mathematics.

M. A., Wake Forest College, 1861; Assistant Professor of Mathematics, *ibid.*, 1867-1869; Professor of Mathematics and Bursar, *ibid.*, 1870.

BENJAMIN SLEDD, M.A.,

Professor of English Language and Literature.

M. A., Washington and Lee University, 1886; Graduate Student, Teutonic Languages, Johns Hopkins University, 1886-1887; Professor of Modern Languages, Wake Forest College, 1888-1894; Professor of English, *ibid.*, 1894.

CHARLES E. BREWER, M.A., Ph.D.,

Professor of Chemistry.

M. A., Wake Forest College, 1886; Graduate Student of Chemistry, Johns Hopkins University, 1887-1888; Ph. D., Cornell University, 1900; Professor of Chemistry, Wake Forest College, 1889.

JOHN F. LANNEAU, M.A.,

Professor of Applied Mathematics and Astronomy.

Graduate, South Carolina Military Academy, 1856; M. A., Baylor University, 1869; Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy Furman University, 1866-1868; Professor of Mathematics, William Jewell College, 1868; Professor of Physics and Applied Mathematics, Wake Forest College, 1890; Professor of Applied Mathematics and Astronomy, *ibid.*, 1899.

JOHN B. CARLYLE, M.A.,

Professor of Latin Language and Literature.

M. A., Wake Forest College, 1887; Supt. of Public Schools, Robeson County, 1887; Assistant Professor of Latin and Greek, Wake Forest College, 1887-1890; Professor of Latin, *ibid.*, 1890.

NEEDHAM Y. GULLEY, M.A.,

Professor of Law.

M. A., Wake Forest College, 1879; Member of State Legislature, 1885; Member of N. C. Code Commission, 1903-1906; Professor of Law, Wake Forest College, 1894.

J. HENDREN GORRELL, M.A., Ph.D.,

Professor of Modern Languages.

M. A., Washington and Lee University, 1890, and Assistant Professor, 1890-1891; Ph. D., Johns Hopkins University, 1894; Professor of Modern Languages, Wake Forest College, 1894.

WILLIS R. CULLOM, M.A., Th.D.,

Professor of the Bible.

M. A., Wake Forest College, 1890; Assistant Professor Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, 1893-1896; Th. D., *ibid.*, 1903; Professor of the Bible, Wake Forest College, 1896.

WALTER SIKES, M.A., Ph.D.,

Professor of Political Science.

M. A., Wake Forest College, 1891; Director of Gymnasium, 1891-1893; Ph. D., Johns Hopkins University, 1898; Professor of Political Science, Wake Forest College, 1898.

JAMES L. LAKE, M.A.,

Professor of Physics.

M. A., Richmond College, 1882; Graduate Student in Mathematics, Johns Hopkins University, 1890-1893; Professor of Natural Science, Bethel College, 1893-1896; Fellow in Physics, University of Chicago, 1896-1898; Professor of Mathematics and Physics, Ursinus College, 1898-1899; Professor of Physics, Wake Forest College, 1899.

DARIUS EATMAN, M.A.,

Professor of Education.

B. A., University of North Carolina, 1897; M. A., Columbia University, 1902; Southern Scholar and Master's Diploma in Education, Teachers College, 1902; Assistant in Columbia University, 1902-1903; Professor of Education, Wake Forest College, 1903.

WATSON S. RANKIN, M.D.,

Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology.

Student of North Carolina Medical College, 1897-1899; M. D., University of Maryland, 1901; Resident Physician, University Hospital, 1901; Graduate Student, Johns Hopkins University, 1901-1902; Resident Pathologist, University Hospital, 1902-1903; Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology, Wake Forest College, 1903.

LEWIS M. GAINES, M.D.,

Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

B. A. and B. S., Hampden-Sidney College, 1898; Graduate Student University of Virginia, 1898-1899; M. D., Johns Hopkins University, 1903; Assistant Surgeon, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, 1903-1904; Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, Wake Forest College, 1905.

GEORGE W. PASCHAL, B.A., Ph.D.,

Associate Professor of Latin and Greek.

B. A., Wake Forest College, 1892; Graduate Student, University of Chicago, 1893-1896; Fellow in Greek, *ibid.*, 1899-1900; Ph. D., *ibid.*, 1900; Associate Professor of Greek and Latin, Wake Forest College, 1896.

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Assistant Professor of Law.
- J. R. CROZIER,
Director of Physical Culture.
- HUBERT MCN. POTEAT,
Assistant in Latin.
- ALFRED H. OLIVE, B.A.,
Assistant in Chemistry.
- (1) CHARLES P. WEAVER, B.A.,
(2) W. LEROY VAUGHAN, B.A.,
Assistants in English.
- M. LESLIE DAVIS, B.A.,
Assistant in History.
- JUDSON D. IVES, B.A.,
Assistant in Biology.
- HERBERT JENKINS,
Laboratory Assistant in Chemistry.
- V. O. WEATHERS,
Assistant in Physics.
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T. H. BEVERLY,
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E. A. TURNER,
O. C. FOOTE,
Assistants in the Library.
- D. W. ARNETTE,
Assistant in Gymnasium.

(1) During the first half-session. (2) During the second half-session.

Officers.

WILLIAM L. POTEAT, President.

LUTHER R. MILLS, Bursar.

LEWIS M. GAINES, Secretary.

GEORGE W. PASCHAL, Curator of Library.

JAMES L. LAKE, Registrar.

JAMES W. LYNCH, D.D., Chaplain.

Committees.

Publication—

Professors SLEDD, GULLEY, and LAKE.

Examinations—

Professors EATMAN, GULLEY, and LANNEAU.

Library—

Professors PASCHAL, ROYALL, and SIKES.

Lectures—

Professors CULLOM, EATMAN, and SLEDD.

Athletics—

Professors SIKES, BREWER, and PASCHAL.

Buildings and Grounds—

Professors GORRELL, LAKE, and BREWER, and Mr. W. W. HOLDING.

Discipline—

Professors GULLEY, SIKES, and BREWER.

Matriculation.

Candidates for admission must be at least fifteen years of age, and be able to furnish satisfactory testimonials of good moral character; if coming from other incorporated institutions, they must be able to present certificates of honorable dismissal. The applicant must report to the President within twenty-four hours after his arrival, and any delay beyond that time may be made a bar to his admission. He must give his promise in writing to abide by the regulations of the College. He is then referred to the Bursar for settlement of his College dues. The Bursar's receipt for these dues must be presented when application is made for admission to classes.

Requirements for Admission.

Students bearing the prescribed certificates of accredited academies will be admitted into the classes of the College without examination. Examinations, the scope of which is indicated below, will be required of all other students. All "conditions" must be removed before the close of the first year.

English.¹

1. English grammar and the elementary principles of composition and rhetoric, which include spelling, punctuation, and paragraphing. *Required for admission into any class of the College.*

2. *Reading.*—For 1906, applicants will be examined on the following books:

Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* and *Julius Cæsar*, The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers, Goldsmith's *The Vicar of Wakefield*, Scott's *Ivanhoe*, George Eliot's *Silas Marner*, Hawthorne's *House of the Seven Gables*, Tennyson's *Princess*, Irving's *Sketch Book*, Longfellow's *Evangeline*, Arnold's *Sohrab and Rustum*.

¹ This preparatory work may be done at the College. See page 21.

The student will be required to write a paragraph on each of several topics selected from the above-mentioned works; and special stress will be laid on the power of clear and accurate expression.

Latin.¹

Knowledge of forms and the general principles of syntax. Four books of Cæsar's Gallic War and four orations of Cicero, and not less than one book of Virgil's *Æneid*, together with a thorough mastery of the prosody of Hexameter Verse. The average student will require not less than two years of careful study to make the needed preparation. Tuell and Fowler's *Beginner's Book*, Daniell's *Exercises on Cæsar*, Lowe and Ewing's *Cæsar*, Johnston's *Cicero*, and Knapp's *Virgil*, are recommended.

Greek.¹

Forms, including accent and the elements of syntax, with ability to translate any ordinary passage of Xenophon's *Anabasis*, or its equivalent. Ball's *Elements of Greek* and Kelsey's *Anabasis*, recommended.

Pure Mathematics.¹

Arithmetic; Algebra to Equations of the Second Degree. Wentworth's *Elements of Algebra* recommended.

The Sciences.

Applicants for admission to any of the Science Schools should be prepared to show acquaintance with the elementary principles of at least one of the following subjects: Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, Physical Geography, Zoology.

Political Science.

Geography, United States History, English History, and General History. Montgomery's *Leading Facts of English History* and Myers' *General History*, recommended.

¹ This preparatory work may be done at the College. See page 21.

Schools.

Instruction is given in the following Schools:

- I. LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.
- II. GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.
- III. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.
- IV. MODERN LANGUAGES.
 1. French Language and Literature.
 2. German Language and Literature.
 3. Spanish Language and Literature.
- V. PURE MATHEMATICS.
 1. Algebra and Geometry.
 2. Trigonometry and Analytic Geometry.
 3. Differential and Integral Calculus.
- VI. APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.
- VII. CHEMISTRY.
 1. General Chemistry.
 - (a) Inorganic Chemistry.
 - (b) Organic Chemistry.
 2. Applied Chemistry.
- VIII. BIOLOGY.
 1. General Biology.
 2. Botany.
 3. Zoology.
 4. Mineralogy and Geology.
- IX. PHYSICS.
- X. MORAL PHILOSOPHY.
 1. Psychology.
 2. Ethics..
 3. Logic.
 4. History of Philosophy.

XI. POLITICAL SCIENCE.

1. History.
2. Political Economy.
3. Constitutional Government.

XII. LAW.

1. Common and Statutory Law.
2. Equity and Equity Jurisprudence.
3. Constitutional Law.

XIII. THE BIBLE.

XIV. EDUCATION.

XV. MEDICINE.

1. Anatomy.
2. Physiology.
3. Embryology.
4. Medical Jurisprudence.
5. Biology.
6. Chemistry.
7. Toxicology.
8. Medical Physics.
9. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
10. Histology.
11. Bacteriology.
12. Pathology.

XVI. PHYSICAL CULTURE.

I. SCHOOL OF LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Professor Carlyle.

Associate Professor Paschal.

OUTLINE OF COURSES FOR 1906-1907.

COURSE I.—Five hours weekly. Prescribed for the B.A. and the B.S. degree.

COMPOSITION AND GRAMMAR.—Arnold's Prose; Allen and Greenough's New Grammar; systematic drill in the use of lexicons (Harper's Latin-English); original exercises.

LIVY.—Books I. and II. or XXI. and XXII.; Lectures and Essays on Livy.

VIRGIL.—Æneid (Knapp); Hexameter Verse.

SALLUST.—Catiline (Greenough); Study of the times of Sallust.

OVID.—Selections.

COURSE 2.—Three hours weekly. Prescribed for the B.A. degree.

COMPOSITION AND GRAMMAR.—Arnold's Prose; Allen and Greenough's New Grammar; original exercises in the more difficult principles of syntax.

CICERO.—Select Letters (Abbott); Cato Major (Rockwood); lectures on Cicero and his times.

HORACE.—Odes, Satires, and Epistles (Smith and Greenough); lectures on the Augustan Poets; metres of Horace; Eutropius (sight-reading).

PLINY.—Platner's Selections.

COURSE 3.—Three hours weekly. Elective.

COMPOSITION AND GRAMMAR.—Allen and Greenough's New Grammar; original exercises requiring independent research.

TACITUS.—Germania and Agricola (Tyler); lectures on Tacitus and his times.

JUVENAL.—Three Satires (Lindsay); lectures on the customs and the Literature of the Empire.

PLAUTUS.—Menæchmi (Fowler); Lectures on the History of Early Latin Literature.

Crowell's Selections from Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Ovid, and Lucan.

COURSE 4.—Two hours weekly. Elective. The course will be varied according to the aptitudes of students.

Lucretius.—De Rerum Natura (Lee); Interpretation of the Text, with critical study of Syntax and Metres; Lectures on Roman Literature and Philosophy.

ELEGIAC POETS.—Tibullus (Clarendon Press Series); Propertius (Clarendon Press Series); Catullus (Merrill).
Seneca's Moral Essays (Hurst and Whiting).

II. SCHOOL OF GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Professor Royall.

Associate Professor Paschal.

For admission to this School, see p. 29.

COURSES FOR 1906-1907.

COURSE 1.—Five hours weekly. Elective.

XENOPHON.—Books 2, 3, and 4 of the Anabasis; exercises based upon the text recently read, and arranged with a view to thorough drill in syntax, partly without a manual and partly in the use of Bonner's or Gleason's Greek Prose Composition, references being principally to Goodwin's Greek Grammar and Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon (Intermediate).

HERODOTUS.—Selections from representative stories and from the history of the Persian invasions of Greece under Darius and Xerxes.

Botsford's History of Greece.

COURSE 2.—Three hours weekly. Elective.

ATTIC ORATORS.—Four Orations of Lysias; Selections from Isocrates and Demosthenes; Greek Rhetoric; Athenian Legislative Bodies and Courts; original exercises, based chiefly on Lysias.

HOMER.—Two books of the Iliad and two of the Odyssey; outline study of each poem as a whole, with use of the abridged version of The Iliad by Lang, Leaf, and Myers, and of the Odyssey by Butcher and Lang.

LITERATURE.—Jebb's Primer of Greek Literature; Capps' From Homer to Theocritus; informal lectures.

COURSE 3.—Three hours weekly. Elective.

DRAMA.—One tragedy of Sophocles; selections from Æschylus, Euripides, and Aristophanes; Lectures on the Drama; Rhythmic and Metric.

PLATO.—Apology and Crito; selections from Phædo and other dialogues; Lectures on Greek Philosophy.

COURSE 4.—Three hours weekly. Elective.

One of the following courses:

HOMER.—Reading and critical study of the entire Iliad or Odyssey.

PLATO.—The Republic—the whole work being carefully read.

DRAMA.—Ten plays from Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes.

III. SCHOOL OF ENGLISH.

Professor Sledd.

Mr. Vaughan.

For requirements for admission to this department, see p. 28.

No student will be admitted to Course I whose work is deficient in the elementary principles of composition, spelling, punctuation, paragraphing, and grammar.

The courses must be taken in the order given, nor may two courses be taken during the same year.

COURSE I.—Three hours a week. Prescribed for the B.A. and the B.S. degree.

RHETORIC AND COMPOSITION.—Theory of Rhetoric, with weekly themes and frequent class-room exercises. Hill's *The Beginnings of Rhetoric* reviewed rapidly, followed by a careful study of Baldwin's *College Rhetoric*.

ENGLISH PROSE.—Given in connection with the formal study of Rhetoric, and involving the study of the Essay and the Novel. Much of the reading is done outside of the class-room, of which

the student is required to write outlines and criticisms. The authors especially studied are Swift, Addison, Scott, Goldsmith, Macaulay, DeQuincey, Hawthorne, Poe, and Irving.

HISTORY OF LITERATURE.—Some brief manual, such as that of Pancoast or Stopford Brooke, serves as the basis of recitations and lectures and as an introduction to the study of the authors in their representative works.

THE ENGLISH POETS.—Pancoast's Standard English Poems, studied in connection with the History of Literature; Shakespeare's Julius Caesar, Merchant of Venice, and King John; Milton's Minor Poems and Tennyson's Classical Poems, studied in connection with Gayley's Classic Myths.

COURSE 2.—Three hours a week. Prescribed for the B.A. degree.

RHETORIC.—The theory of Rhetoric continued, with more advanced themes and exercises. Special study of the English Essayists. Baldwin's College Rhetoric and Genung's The Working Principles of Rhetoric. One hour a week throughout the year.

SHAKESPEARE.—Critical study, in the class-room, of The Midsummer Night's Dream, Romeo and Juliet, Hamlet, Lear, Othello, Macbeth, and The Tempest. Six other plays assigned for private reading and examination. The Temple Shakespeare, Dowden's Primer, and Boas's Shakespeare and His Predecessors. Two hours a week throughout the first half session.

MILTON.—Rapid review of the Minor Poems and their mythology; careful study of the first six books of Paradise Lost, with readings from the remaining books. Masson's Edition. A good classical dictionary is necessary. Two hours a week from January 1 to March 15.

WORDSWORTH.—Chronological reading of the poetical works, in Morley's edition, with special attention to Wordsworth's part in the Romantic Movement.

TENNYSON.—The Globe edition, with private reading in the standard Life, and in Stopford Brooke's The Poetry of Tennyson.

COURSE 3.—Three hours a week. Elective. Some special form, or period, of literature is made the subject of extended study. The courses below are given in alternate years.

THE ENGLISH DRAMA.—Symonds' *Predecessors of Shakespeare*, Manly's *Pre-Shakespearean Drama*, Gayley's *Representative English Comedies*, selected plays of Marlowe, Ben Johnson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Ford, Webster, and Otway. Volumes of the *Temple Dramatists* are used so far as available. Each student is required to select one dramatist for special study.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.—Some manual, such as that of Wendell, Trent, or Newcomer, serves as the basis of lectures and recitations, with extensive reading in the works and the biographies of representative authors. The department is especially well equipped for the study of the less prominent American authors. Attention is given to literature in the South.

COURSE 4.—Three hours a week. Elective. Adapted especially to the needs of those who purpose becoming teachers.

OLD ENGLISH.—Cook's *First Book of Old English*, Bright's *Anglo-Saxon Reader*, Stopford Brooke's *Early English Literature*.

CHAUCEER.—The *Globe Chaucer*, Pollard's *Primer of Chaucer*.

HISTORY OF LANGUAGE.—Lounsbury's *History of the English Language*, Greenough and Kittredge's *Words and Their Ways*.

BROWNING.—A special course is offered in Browning to advanced students. The Camberwell edition, with Dowden's *Life of Browning* and Stopford Brooke's *The Poetry of Browning*.

IV. SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

Professor Gorrell.

The subjects taught in this School are the German, French, and Spanish languages and literatures.

The first year course provides a thorough training in

grammar and syntax and requires three or four hundred pages of reading, sufficient to enable the student to translate these languages with accuracy and ease.

By the generosity of Mrs. W. H. Wiggs, of Atlanta, the department is furnished with a full phonographic outfit for conversational French and Spanish. It has been found by experience that thorough mastery of the sounds reproduced by the phonograph is of great value in securing facility of utterance and accuracy of pronunciation.

To enter Course 1 in French and Spanish, the student must have completed the work of Course 1 in Latin.

Course 1 in German is required for the B.S. degree.

Course 1 in German, French, or Spanish is required for the B.A. degree.

OUTLINE OF COURSES FOR 1906-1907.

GERMAN.

COURSE 1.—Three hours a week.

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.—Lange's German Method for Beginners, Joynes-Meissner's German Grammar. Oral and written exercises throughout the session.

PROSE AND VERSE.—Joynes' German Reader, and selected German stories.

PARALLEL WORK.—Two hundred pages of literary or scientific German.

COURSE 2.—Three hours a week.

COMPOSITION.—Joynes' German Grammar.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.—Lectures on German literature up to the New High German period, followed by extensive readings from the works of Lessing, Goethe, Schiller, and Heine.

COURSE 3.—Three hours a week.

MODERN GERMAN LITERATURE.—Study and reading of the best works of the modern masters of the German novel and drama.

FRENCH.

COURSE 1.—Three hours a week.

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.—Fraser and Squair's French Grammar. Oral and written exercises throughout the session.

PROSE AND VERSE.—Kuhn's French Reading for Beginners and selected stories or comedies.

PARALLEL WORK.—Two hundred pages of French reading.

COURSE 2.—Three times a week.

COMPOSITION.—Fraser and Squair's French Grammar.

LITERATURE.—The study of French fiction of the nineteenth century. Extensive readings from the works of Dumas, Hugo, Balzac, Merimee, Maupassant, Halevy, Daudet, Zola, etc.

COURSE 3.—Three hours a week.

A study of French dramatic literature; Corneille, Racine, Moliere, Voltaire, Hugo, Labiche, Scribe, Rostand, Hervieu, etc.

SPANISH.

COURSE 1.—Three hours a week.

COMPOSITION.—DeTornos' Spanish Method.

PROSE AND VERSE.—Ramsey's Spanish Reader, Galdos' *Dona Perfecta*.

COURSE 2.—Three hours a week.

COMPOSITION.—DeTornos' Spanish Method; Marion and Garennes' *Introduccion a la Lengua Castellana*. Thorough drill in conversational Spanish with the use of the phonograph.

Rapid reading of the works of Galdos, Valera, Alarcon, Cervantes, Echegaray.

V. SCHOOL OF PURE MATHEMATICS.

Professor Mills.

Professor Lanneau.

COURSE 1.—Five hours weekly. To take this course the student must stand a satisfactory examination on Algebra

to equations of the Second Degree. Entrance examinations are held on the first Wednesday of the session.

FALL TERM.—*Algebra*.—Quadratic Equations. Surds and Imaginaries, Ratio, Proportion, Arithmetic and Geometric Progressions, Binomial Theorem, Logarithms.

TEXT-BOOK.—Milne's *Algebra*.

SPRING TERM.—*Plane, Solid, and Spherical Geometry*.

TEXT-BOOK.—Phillip's and Fisher's *Geometry*.

COURSE 2.—Five hours weekly. A satisfactory examination on the work of Course 1 must be passed before a student will be allowed to take this course.

FALL TERM.—*Plane and Spherical Trigonometry*.

TEXT-BOOK.—Wentworth's *Trigonometry*.

SPRING TERM.—*Analytic Geometry*.—Loci and their Equations, Straight Line, Circle, different Systems of Co-ordinates, Conics, Higher Plane Curves.

TEXT-BOOK.—Wentworth's *Analytic Geometry*.

COURSE 3.—Applicants for this course will be examined on the work of Courses 1 and 2.

FALL TERM.—Three hours weekly.—*Differential and Integral Calculus*.

SPRING TERM.—Two hours weekly.—*Differential and Integral Calculus*.

TEXT-BOOK.—Nichols' *Calculus*.

VI. SCHOOL OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Professor Lanneau.

The School embraces Land Surveying and Astronomy.

The two-fold course is fundamental in the training of a civil engineer. Surveying is invaluable not only to the engineer, but to the lawyer as well. Each part of this two-fold course depends largely for its thoroughness on a good

EQUIPMENT.

For the Field:—Instruments of highest grade have been provided. A Surveyor's Compass with vernier, tangent screw and outkeeper; steel chain and pins; ranging rods; a superior Engineer's Level with 20-inch Telescope; Leveling Rods reading to one-thousandth of a foot; a light Transit of Young's make; a Gurley's Surveyor's Transit with vertical arc, stadia, solar attachment, and latitude level; and other necessary instruments.

For the Sky:—The Observatory is well located. A revolving roof shifts the view as desired. Of chief moment is its highly-finished 5-inch telescope, made to order by Gærtner & Co., of Chicago. Of superior workmanship, unusually complete and exact in its gearing, it is mounted equatorially, and is moved by nicely-governed clock-work to synchronize with the stars.

In this School there are two courses.

COURSE I.—*Land Surveying.*—Three hours a week, the entire session. Elective.

To enter this course, a good knowledge of Trigonometry is required.

The course includes full insight into the delicate adjustments of the various instruments used, as well as field practice. Field work embraces problems of heights and distances; surveys and resurveys; the dividing of land as required; surface, section, and cross-section leveling, etc., etc. Due attention is given to the corresponding office work—plotting the field notes and calculating and discussing results.

TEXT-BOOK.—Barton's Plane Surveying, or Carhart's.

REFERENCES: Gillespie's Land Surveying, Hodgman's Manual, Gillespie's Higher Surveying, Johnson's Higher Surveying.

COURSE 2.—*Astronomy*.—Three hours a week the entire session. Elective.

To enter this course with advantage requires familiarity with mathematics and with general physics. The course embraces more of the "New Astronomy," more of the physical than of the mathematical. It is supplemented by frequent lectures.

The Observatory is utilized as often as the weather permits.

It is aimed, by text and lecture and telescope, to acquaint the student of the heavens with far-reaching facts and cosmic theories, and lead him into a satisfactory and ennobling knowledge of the material universe.

TEXT-BOOK.—Young's Manual of Astronomy.

REFERENCES: Young's General Astronomy, Newcomb and Holden's Astronomy, Langley's New Astronomy, Watson's Theoretical Astronomy, Loomis' Practical Astronomy, Souchon's Practical Astronomy, Fison's Recent Advances in Astronomy.

VII. SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY.

Professor Brewer.

COURSE I.—A year's course of descriptive chemistry, consisting of both class-room and laboratory work. Three hours a week for lecture and recitation, and two hours a week for laboratory work throughout the year. Prescribed for the B.A. and B.S. degrees.

LECTURES AND RECITATIONS.—These include a discussion of the more common metals and non-metals and their compounds. Fundamental principles of the science are presented as far as possible with a class taking the subject for the first time. Theory is discussed after the facts on which it rests. With this in view a few typical elements are selected for study which are not only inherently interesting and important but also furnish data needed in the statement of laws and theories. After this

introduction the order of study is that required by the Periodic Law. Lectures are illustrated as fully as possible by experiments. Weekly written quizzes are given.

LABORATORY.—Each student is required to have a set of apparatus and to make experiments for himself with the aid of the manual. Instructors are always present to aid in case of necessity. In setting up his own apparatus and collecting the necessary chemicals he becomes intimately acquainted with every detail of the experiment. A careful record of laboratory work is required. This must be made while the experiment is going on, and submitted to an instructor for examination and criticism.

COURSE 2.—A year's course of organic chemistry. Two hours a week for lecture and recitation, and four hours a week for laboratory work throughout the year. Elective, counting four in the degree courses. Course 1 is prerequisite.

LECTURES AND RECITATIONS.—These are devoted to the discussions of the hydrocarbons and their derivatives. The subject is studied from both its practical and theoretical points of view. While time is given to the consideration of the structure and relations of organic compounds, proper emphasis is also placed upon the study of the occurrence, manufacture, proportions, and applications of commercial products, including such common substances as chloroform, ether, alcohol, beverages, vinegar, glycerine, nitro-glycerine, fats, soaps, sugar, starch, cellulose, gun-cotton, benzene, carbolic acid, aniline dyes, indigo, alkaloids, etc., etc.

LABORATORY.—For the first five months, time is given to qualitative analysis. After preliminary study of the reactions involved and the methods of separation and identification of the more common metals and acids, each student is given a different series of mixtures of unknown substances and required to ascertain by analysis the content of each. The remaining four months are devoted to the preparation of organic compounds illustrating the lectures of this course.

COURSE 3.—A year's course given to the study of the applications of chemistry in the arts. Two hours a week for lecture and recitation, and four hours a week for laboratory work. Elective, counting four in the degree courses. Courses 1 and 2 are prerequisite.

LECTURES AND RECITATIONS.—Subjects vary from year to year. They are selected with a view to meeting as far as possible the needs and plans of those applying for the course.

LABORATORY.—Preparation of organic compounds is continued and quantitative analysis taken up. Attention is given to methods of determining the common bases and acids. Analysis of fertilizers is included in this course.

VIII. SCHOOL OF BIOLOGY.

Professor Poteat.

The biological sciences have had much to do with the changed conception of nature and the new complexion which the thought of our time exhibits. Hence their importance for the purposes of culture. The facilities for instruction are of the best. The Alumni Building just completed will be devoted entirely to these subjects, with the allied branches of the School of Medicine. It is three stories in height and sixty by eighty feet, containing fifteen rooms for lecture and laboratory use. It is to be equipped with first-rate appliances. The method of study in this School leads the student into direct contact with nature. He makes and records his own observations. The stress of the School is upon laboratory work; the lecture, for the most part, is supplementary. Entrance requirements are stated at page 29.

COURSE 1.—*General Biology*.—The object of this course is to present the fundamental facts of the structure and the functions of animals and plants. It consists of a course of lectures and of a laboratory course. The lectures pre-

sent, among other subjects, the structure and activities of the cell, the phenomena of movement, irritability, metabolism, reproduction, heredity, the origin of living forms, together with the embryology of particular organisms. The laboratory supplies material for study, the necessary reagents and dissecting instruments, including a compound microscope for each student.

Three hours a week for lecture and recitation, and two for laboratory work throughout the session. Prescribed for the B.S., and the B.A. degree.

BOOKS.—To be purchased by the student: Boyer's *Elementary Biology*. In the special library lodged in the building the student may consult the usual manuals and reference books.

COURSE 2.—*Botany*.—This course is designed to give the student a definite conception of the entire plant series by the study of representative members of all the different groups, from the simplest algæ and fungi up to the flowering plants. The practical study of plant physiology goes forward side by side with that of plant morphology, but the latter part of the spring term is devoted to a special course in the physiology of the Spermaphytes. Knowledge of the natural conditions under which plants grow is held to be sufficiently important to justify the requirement that materials for study in the laboratory be collected in the fields by the class under the guidance of the Professor.

Three hours a week for lecture and recitation and two for laboratory work, throughout the session. The lecture periods are for the most part used for laboratory work. Elective, counting four in the degree courses, and offered only to students who have taken Course 1 of this School.

BOOKS.—To be purchased by the student: Campbell's *University Botany*, Caldwell's *Plant Morphology*, and Macdougall's Oel's *Experimental Plant Physiology*. The library in the laboratory presents a wide range of reference material, including the manuals for species determination in particular groups.

COURSE 3.—*Zoology*.—The object of the course is to lead the student to a first-hand knowledge of all the types of animal structure. Representative Protozoans are studied first, and then one or more typical forms of each of the classes in succession up to and including the Vertebrates, the emphasis being put upon the morphology of the Invertebrates.

Three hours a week for lecture and recitation, and two for laboratory work, throughout the session. Lecture periods are for the most part devoted to laboratory work. Elective, counting four in the degree courses, and offered only to students who have taken Course 1 of this School.

BOOKS.—To be purchased by the student: Parker and Haswell's Manual. Supplementary laboratory directions by the Professor. The library supplies ample material for the purposes of reference.

COURSE 4.—*Mineralogy and Geology*.—The course begins with laboratory work on the chief rock forming minerals, after which the class takes up the study of the general principles of Geology. The treatment of the subject in the text-book is supplemented by class lectures and practical exercises in the field.

BOOKS.—To be purchased by the student: Crosby's Tables for the Determination of Common Minerals, and Le Conte's Elements of Geology. The Geological reports of the United States and of North Carolina, together with the classics of the subject are accessible in the library.

IX. SCHOOL OF PHYSICS.

Professor Lake.

The courses of this department are as given below. The texts named are those last used and are intended to indicate the character and scope of the work in the courses; right is reserved to make changes in them whenever the best interest of the classes may demand it.

The lectures of the class-room are based upon previously assigned portions of the texts and are supplemented by quizzes, both oral and written, and problems, worked by the classes.

Laboratory work, which accompanies each course, is done under the personal supervision of the Professor, who renders assistance only when it is needed. From the beginning stress is laid on the formation of correct experimental habits. Students are required to make orderly records of their experiments in books kept for the purpose, and these books are regularly examined and returned to them with criticisms and suggestions.

COURSE 1.—Three hours a week for lectures and recitations, and two hours a week for laboratory work. Prescribed for the B.A. and the B.S. degree.

The objects of this course are to furnish general culture and to prepare students for more advanced work. It embraces all the branches of General Physics,—Mechanics, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism, Sound, and Light. Stress is laid upon the leading phenomena and fundamental laws and principles, lectures are freely illustrated by experiments. The working of problems is an important part of the course. A knowledge of Mathematics 1 is required for entrance.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Wentworth and Hill's *Physics*, Stone's *Experimental Physics*.

COURSE 2.—Three hours a week for lectures and recitations and two hours a week for laboratory work. Elective, counting four in the degree courses.

This class studies Mechanics, Light, Electricity and Magnetism. The treatment of these subjects is more advanced and more mathematical than in the previous course. Prerequisites for entrance are Physics 1, and Mathematics 2.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Carhart's *University Physics*, vol. 1; Silvanus Thompson's *Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism*; Sabine's *Manual*, Ames and Bliss's *Manual*.

COURSE 3.—Three hours a week for lectures and two hours a week for laboratory. Elective, counting four in the degree courses.

For the benefit of those who wish to continue the study of Physics, special courses are offered in Mechanics, Light, and Electricity. The course in Mechanics is offered every year and is accompanied alternately by the course in Light and the course in Electricity.

The laboratory work is of an advanced nature and consists of selected exercises, which require the use of instruments of precision. Prerequisites for admission to this course are a good working knowledge of Differential and Integral Calculus, and the completion of courses 1 and 2 in Physics.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Ziwet's *Mechanics* or Williamson's *Dynamics*; Preston's *Theory of Light*; Franklin and Williamson's *Alternating Currents*.

X. SCHOOL OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor Taylor.

The objects held steadily in view throughout the course are to direct the student to the sources of adequate knowledge of himself, of nature, and of God, and to discipline his mind to habits of sound thinking. That these ends may be attained, each member of the several classes is expected to assimilate all that may be presented to his attention, both in text-books and lectures. Earnest efforts are made by thorough analysis, illustrations, and frequent repetition from new points of view, to simplify as much as possible the more difficult problems.

A unity of purpose and of instruction runs through the course, and it is desirable, therefore, that the several studies be pursued in their regular, natural order.

To graduate in the School, one must be proficient in Courses 1 and 2.

COURSE 1.—Three hours a week. Required for the B.A. and B.S. degrees.

PSYCHOLOGY AND METAPHYSICS.—(a) Conditions of neural activity. Sensation. Reflex action. (b) Phenomena of Consciousness, Cognition, Feeling, Desire, Volition. (c) Metaphysics. Necessary ontological inferences from facts observed and conclusions reached.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Davis' Psychology, supplemented by lectures.

LOGIC.—(a) Deductive Logic, including the discussion of Terms, Propositions, Syllogisms, and Fallacies. Written Exercises. (b) Inductive Logic and Method.

TEXT-BOOK.—Jevon's Logic.

ETHICS.—(a) Discussion of Conscience, Moral Law, and Grounds of Obligation. (b) Practical Morality.

TEXT-BOOK.—Davis' Ethics.

Students are required to submit to the Professor by April 15th a satisfactory abstract of Hunter's History of Philosophy.

COURSE 2.—*History of Philosophy*.—Two hours a week. Elective for B.A. Open to those who have successfully completed the work of Course 1 or its equivalent.

TEXT-BOOK.—Weber's History of Philosophy.

The right is reserved to change text-books without further notice.

XI. SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The chief aim of this School is to familiarize the student with the life of mankind in its past and present bearing. Comparisons are made between different political, religious, and social institutions. Effort is made to obtain an appreciation of both ancient and modern institutions. The gradual and continuous evolution of modern society is empha-

sized. Men and measures of the past are examined in the light of the present and the past. Sound principles of interpretation and conduct are emphasized. Independence of thought is urged. Students are encouraged to learn from the past, but not to be bound by it. In the class-room discussions, perfect freedom of thought prevails; text-books are used, but freely criticised; every student is urged to think for himself, but to work out his conclusions with care.

To further these purposes, the Library has been well supplied with literature on the various phases of history. In this collection are to be found the works of Guizot, Gibbon, Holm, Grote, Hallam, Winsor, Bancroft, and many others. One aim of the courses is to familiarize students with the great writers. The North Carolina Baptist Historical Society Library is located here, and is used by students who wish to do original work along this line.

The method of instruction is chiefly through text-books, supplemented by lectures and parallel work. Written quizzes are frequently held. These methods are varied to suit the needs of the class and the subject.

The following courses are offered:

COURSE I.—Three hours a week. Required of all candidates for the B.A. and LL.B. degrees.

FALL TERM.—*Ancient History*.—This includes the Oriental nations, Greece and Rome.

TEXT-BOOK.—Goodspeed's *History of the Ancient World*.

Mediæval History through Charlemagne.—This includes the break up of the Roman Empire, the migration of the Teutons, and their new homes, and the Empire of the Franks.

TEXT-BOOK.—Thatcher and Schwill's *The Mediæval Age*.

SPRING TERM.—*Mediæval History to the Reformation*.—Growth of the Papacy, Feudalism, Crusades, Chivalry, Mohammedanism, Monasticism, and Renaissance.

TEXT-BOOK.—Thatcher and Schwill's *The Mediæval Age*.

Modern History.—Reformation, Counter-reformation, Absolutism, French Revolution, Growth of Democracy in Europe, Modern States of Europe.

TEXT-BOOK.—Schwill's Modern Europe.

COURSE 2.—Two hours a week. Elective for B.A. Required for LL.B.

FALL TERM.—*History of Commerce.*

TEXT-BOOK.—Webster's History of Commerce.

SPRING TERM.—*History of the Presidency.*

TEXT-BOOK.—Stanwood's History of the Presidency.

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORY.—One hour a week. Elective for B.A. Required for LL.B. The aim of this course is to familiarize the student with the most significant facts in State history. No text-book is used. The constitutional development, the party changes, the religious life, the industrial history, and leaders, are emphasized.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.—Three hours a week. Elective for B.A. Required for LL.B.

FALL TERM.—*English History and Constitution.*

TEXT-BOOKS.—Larned's History of England and Dicey's Law of the Constitution.

SPRING TERM.—*United States History and Government.*

TEXT-BOOK.—Ashley's The American Federal State.

Parliament Law.—Brief course in the elementary principles.

TEXT-BOOK.—Kerfoot.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

COURSE 1.—Three hours a week. Required for LL.B. Elective for B.A. and B.S.

FALL TERM.—Fundamental theories are treated in a simple manner. Attention is called to the industrial development of the United States.

TEXT-BOOK.—Bullock's Introduction to the Study of Economics.

SPRING TERM.—A closer examination of rights of property and the laws of production and distribution.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Hadley's Economics and Seager's Political Economy.

PARALLEL READING.—Reports on special topics, review of magazine articles or assigned books.

COURSE 2.—Two hours a week. Elective for B.A. Required for LL.B. This is a course in the study of society.

FALL TERM.—History of Society.

TEXT-BOOK.—Small and Vincent's Introduction to the Study of Society.

SPRING TERM.—Sociology.

TEXT-BOOK.—Dealy and Ward's Text-book on Sociology.

XII. SCHOOL OF LAW.

FACULTY.

WILLIAM L. POTEAT, M.A., LL.D., *President*.

WALTER SIKES, M.A., Ph.D., *Professor of Political Science*.

NEEDHAM Y. GULLEY, M.A., *Professor of Law, and Dean of the Department*.

....., *Professor of Law*.

ADMISSION.

The marked tendency of the age is toward thorough equipment for every profession. This is especially true in the Law. Therefore every young man intending to study law should take as thorough and complete a collegiate course as his circumstances will allow. No lawyer can succeed who cannot write and speak well, and is not familiar with elementary mathematics.

Admission to First-Year Class.—Students who cannot take a college course must have had a general education at least equivalent to a high school course before they can be admitted as candidates for a degree.

Admission to Advanced Standing.—Applicants for admission to advanced standing as members of the second-year class must meet the educational requirements specified for admission to the first year class, and must pass satisfactory examinations on all the law work of the first year, those having license to practice law or coming from other law schools of approved standing will be admitted without examination.

Admission as Special Students.—Applicants may, in the discretion of the Faculty, be admitted to the Law School as special students, and may elect such work as they desire, subject to the permission of the professors whose subjects are selected, but they shall not be candidates for a degree.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction extends through three years of nine months each. The object of the Law School is to afford a thorough training in the fundamental principles of the common law of England as modified by the statutes of the States. Instruction is carried on by the diligent study of text-books, selected cases, lectures, discussions, and quizzes.

FIRST YEAR.

COURSE 1.—Blackstone (Lewis), Adams and Bispham on Equity, Greenleaf on Evidence, vol. 1; Clark's Code of Civil Procedure, selected cases. Five hours a week throughout the year. *Professor Gulley.*

COURSE 2.—Clark on Contracts, Newell on Real Property, Clark on Corporations, Crosswell on Executors, Clark and Marshall on Crimes, Cooley's Constitutional Law, Pollock on Torts, Rodgers on Domestic Relations. Five hours a week throughout the year. *Professor*

SECOND YEAR.

COURSE 3.—Beach on Railroads, Kerr on Insurance, Boone on Banking, Rood on Wills, Norton on Bills and Notes, Huffcut on Agency, Hale on Bailments, Burdick on Sales, selected cases. Five hours a week throughout the year. *Professor*

COURSE 4.—Clark's Criminal Procedure, Shipman's Common Law Pleading, Shipman's Equity Pleading, Bryant on Code Pleading, Desty on Federal Procedure, Womack on Corporations, Bankruptcy and Conveyancing, selected cases. Five hours a week throughout the year. *Professor Gulley.*

THIRD YEAR.

COURSE 5.—Partnership, Guaranty and Suretyship, Negligence, Damages, Fraud, Libel and Slander, Mortgages, Liens, Municipal Corporations, selected cases. Five hours a week throughout the year. *Professor*

COURSE 6.—Davis on International Law, Minor's Conflict of Laws, Admiralty, Roman Law, History and Evolution of Law, Legal Ethics, Conduct of Lawsuits. Five hours a week throughout the year. *Professor Gulley.*

EXAMINATIONS.

Thorough written examinations are held when a subject is completed, and at the end of the term an examination is given on the whole work of the term.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred by the College on applicants who have successfully completed the whole work of the School of Law, together with History, Course 1, Political Economy, Course 1, and Constitutional Government. Candidates for this degree are required to prepare a thesis on some subject selected by the professors. No student is allowed to graduate except after three years of actual resident study, unless in case of admission to advanced standing.

PRACTICE COURTS.

Practice courts are held on Saturday night. All students are required to attend and take part in the work. The purpose of these courts is to familiarize the students with all the details of actions, both civil and criminal, from the issuing of process to final judgment.

THE LIBRARY.

In a room adjoining the lecture room is the law library. This is open every afternoon to enable students to consult the various authorities on subjects under consideration.

EXPENSES.

Students in the Law School pay the same tuition and fees as other college students, and are entitled to the same privileges, and may, without extra charge, take work in other college classes.

SUMMER LAW SCHOOL.

The summer course in Law begins on the eleventh day of June, and continues till Supreme Court examination.

The subjects taught and the mode of instruction are, as nearly as practicable, the same as those for the first year of the regular College session. Special attention is given to preparing young men for examination on the course prescribed by the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Work done during the summer may not be counted on the B.A. degree.

The fee for admission to all courses in the Summer School is twenty dollars, payable in advance.

Further information may be had by application to Professor Gulley.

XIII. SCHOOL OF THE BIBLE.

Professor Cullom.

Professor Royall.

The work of this School is a part of the regular work of the College, and is in no sense a theological annex. There are four courses in the College open to students for the study of the Bible—two in English and one each in Greek and Hebrew.

THE ENGLISH BIBLE.

The text of the American Revision of the English Bible is the basis of the work in the classes of this department. Hand-books, maps, and the Library are used, but always with direct reference to the text itself.

The work of the text-book is supplemented by informal lectures designed to broaden the view, to show the relation of the books to each other and to the contemporary history, and to leave a definite impression as to the unique character of the Bible as a history of God's revelation of Himself to man.

COURSE 1.—*The Old Testament*.—Three hours a week one year. Elective. The work of this class tries to accomplish four things during the year: (1) To get a *clear and consecutive view of Old Testament history*. In getting this, the story of the Hebrew race and of their institutions as told by themselves is followed from Abraham to Nehemiah as the main line of study; and along with this, the conditions and movements of other nations and countries are studied incidentally in so far as they have any bearing on the development and history of the Hebrews. (2) *The personality and the message of the several Hebrew prophets* are studied in their particular settings, and the particular conditions with which they had to deal are discussed freely as sidelights to this personality and message. (3) *Hebrew poetry*. This subject is studied long enough to get an insight into the purpose and point of view of the several poetical books, and a few of the poems are studied as sample expressions of universal heart experiences. (4) *The Messianic ideal*, as a fundamental conception running through all the books and linking them together into a unique whole, is followed and studied with as much thoroughness as the time at our disposal will permit.

Professor Cullom.

COURSE 2.—*The New Testament*.—Three hours a week for one year. Elective. The work of this class also will be divided into four sections: (1) *Introduction*.—The political, social, and religious life of the Jews for three centuries immediately preceding the Christian Era will be examined with a view to pre-

paring the student for an intelligent appreciation of New Testament conditions. (2) *The Life of Christ*.—The student is expected to acquire a consistent view at first hand of the person and teachings of Jesus as they appear in the four Gospels. The *Harmony of the Gospels*, by Stevens and Burton, and the *Constructive Studies in the Life of Christ*, by Burton and Mathews, will be used as helps in this study. (3) *The Apostolic Age*.—The beginning of Christianity as a life and as a system of teaching will be studied here as they are brought out in the Book of Acts and in the Epistles. Stifler's *Introduction to the Book of Acts*, and Burton's *Handbook of the Life of the Apostle Paul*, will be used as helps in connection with the Bible text. (4) *Exegesis* of one of Paul's epistles or the study of some *great subject* of fundamental interest to the New Testament student. This section of our work is varied from year to year according to circumstances. The work at this point for the past session was a careful study of Dr. James Denny's book on *The Death of Christ*.

Professor Cullom.

THE GREEK NEW TESTAMENT.

COURSE 3.—Three hours a week. Elective. The object of the course is to enable students of classic Greek to acquire a knowledge of the New Testament idiom.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Westcott and Hort's New Testament in Greek; Burton's New Testament Moods and Tenses; Robertson's Syllabus of Greek Syntax; Thayer's Lexicon.

Professor Royall.

THE HEBREW OLD TESTAMENT.

COURSE 4.—Three hours a week. Elective for the M.A. degree. The class is expected to master Harper's *Elements of Hebrew*, along with the *Hebrew Method and Manual*, and to acquire such facility in reading from the historical books of the Old Testament as to be able to use commentaries on the Hebrew text, and to begin the work of Hebrew exegesis.

Professor Cullom.

XIV. SCHOOL OF EDUCATION.

Professor Eaton.

In this school an effort is made to ground the pupil in the fundamental principles of the science of education with the purpose of giving him a sound basis for the art of teaching and school management. As far as possible concrete illustrations of the theory are worked out in actual practice so that the pupil may see the relation between the science and the art. To this end the history of education is studied as the evolution of thought, with special reference to the positive and the negative value of past theories and their bearing on present problems; while psychology in its application to the school room is presented as the basis of all rational method. The course ends with practical suggestions on management, with special reference to the needs of our Southern schools.

COURSE I.—Three hours a week. Elective.

The History of Education.—Primitive and Oriental education. Greek and Roman education. Early Christian education and its bearing on thought and activity. The Great Teacher and the Christian Fathers. Monasticism, Mysticism, and Chivalry. Scholasticism and the rise of universities. The Renaissance and Humanism. The Reformation and education. Realism in education as typified by Erasmus, Milton, Montaigne, Bacon, and Comenius. Rousseau and the naturalistic tendency in education. Pestalozzi, Froebel, Herbert, and the psychological tendency. Herbert Spencer, Huxley, and the scientific tendency. The sociological tendency. The present elective tendency.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Monroe's *History of Education* and Painter's *Great Pedagogical Essays*.

PARALLEL READING.—Rousseau's *Emile*, Pestalozzi's *Leonard and Gertrude*, and Munroe's *Educational Ideal*.

COURSE 2.—Three hours a week. Elective.

Psychology of Education.—FALL TERM.—The general theory and process of mental development. Interest, attention, perception, memory, conception, apperception, the feelings, the volitions, and their application to education. The formation of character through habit as the true end of teaching.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Dexter and Garlick's *Psychology in the School-room* and James's *Talks to Teachers*.

PARALLEL READING.—Tracy's *Psychology of Childhood* and Butler's *The Meaning of Education*.

Method in Education.—SPRING TERM.—The principles of general method. Special methods of teaching, reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, history, English grammar, and literature in the common-school. Object lessons and the kindergarten.

TEXT-BOOKS.—McMurray's *Elements of General Method* and Roark's *Method in Education*.

COURSE 3.—Three hours a week. Elective.

School Administration.—Detailed study of the school systems of Germany, France, England, and the United States. The school as a social organization. The selection and correlation of the various school studies and their relative value. Methods of grading. School discipline—rewards, punishments, etc. School hygiene—physical culture, play and fatigue. Construction of school buildings with special reference to warming, lighting, ventilating, and sanitation. Function of superintendent, of principal, of teacher. Their relation to one another. The duties of the teacher—to his pupils, to himself, to his profession, and to the community. The ethics of the profession. The responsibilities and the rewards of the teacher.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Parsons' *Prussian and French Schools Through American Eyes*, Balfour's *Educational Systems of Great Britain and Ireland*, Chancellor's *Our Schools: Their Administration and Supervision*, Seeley's *School Management*.

XV. SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

FACULTY.

WILLIAM L. POTEAT, LL.D., *President and Professor of Biology.*

WATSON S. RANKIN, M.D., *Dean, and Professor of Histology, Bacteriology, and Pathology.*

LEWIS M. GAINES, B.A., B.S., M.D., *Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Pharmacology.*

CHARLES E. BREWER, Ph.D., *Professor of Chemistry.*

JAMES L. LAKE, M.A., *Professor of Physics.*

A. H. OLIVE, B.A., *Assistant in Chemistry.*

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT.

Realizing the need of economy in time and money to students who contemplate the study of Medicine, Wake Forest College, in compliance with a constant and increasing demand on the part of its patrons, established the School of Medicine in May, 1902. It is generally recognized that the eight years of collegiate work required for the baccalaureate and the medical degree is frequently too severe a tax on the nervous and the financial capital of deserving students; and of late years many remedies have been suggested. The suggestion which has received the strongest support and which this department adopts is to combine the academic and the medical training in such a way as to preserve the advantages of each, and at the same time make it possible for the student to graduate with the baccalaureate degree and the medical degree in six years. This suggestion was first made practical by several of the larger universities, and the work of this school is organized according to this plan. Two years' time and expense are thus saved.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

The requirements for admission to the School of Medicine are the same as those of the other schools of the College. See page 28.

AIM AND SCOPE OF THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

This department has but one claim to existence, and that is the excellence of its work. Accordingly, it undertakes to teach only those branches of medicine which can be taught as thoroughly in the small village as in the large city, namely, the laboratory studies in medicine, supplying the pure science foundation of the professional course. These studies are Anatomy, Physiology, Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Pharmacology, Histology, Bacteriology, and Pathology. This work has been made much easier by the advances in the manufacture of apparatus and in the methods of preserving material, and is simply an extension, in a special direction, of scientific work which the College has done for years.

RECOGNITION OF THE WORK IN THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

At its meeting in Atlantic City, May, 1904, the Association of American Medical Colleges, after examining the work of the School of Medicine in Wake Forest College admitted it to membership. Membership in the Association insures to students holding our certificates of proficiency the same recognition accorded to students from any other college.

EQUIPMENT OF THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

While the department has been well equipped with apparatus and material since its establishment in 1902, it has been somewhat cramped for lack of proper buildings. Thanks to the untiring efforts of Professor Carlyle, and the generosity of the Alumni of Wake Forest College, this obstacle has been removed by the erection of the handsome and commodious Alumni Building. This building, constructed especially for laboratory purposes, is 65x80 feet and three stories high. In it are the Anatomical, Physiological, Histological, Bacteriological, Pathological, and Biological laboratories. Beside these there are private laboratories for

the professors of the above subjects. The equipment of these laboratories, both in apparatus and in material, is complete in every detail. Arrangements have been made with professors and janitors in the large hospitals and laboratories for a constant supply of microscopic material. The Anatomical and Physiological laboratories are likewise supplied with all the necessary material.

EXPENSES.

See College Expenses, page 85.

COURSES IN MEDICINE.

Upon complying with the requirements for admission three choices are open to the student. First, he may select Medicine alone. This is the same work that is given during the first two years in all good medical colleges. Second, he may select Medicine, together with any academic courses desired, without extra cost for tuition. Third, he may take—and this is desired wherever possible—the four years' work for the Bachelor of Science degree, including as electives two years' medical work. Should this last course be followed, the student graduates in four years with the B.S. degree, and at the same time has completed two years of his medical training. This gives him admission into the third year of medical colleges, so that in two years after graduating with the B.S. degree he can secure his M.D. degree.

COURSE 1.—*Anatomy*.—Instruction in gross human anatomy extends over a period of two years. The work is divided as follows: the first six to eight weeks are devoted to the study of Osteology, preparatory to the work in dissection, which begins about the first of November. To each student is loaned a complete human skeleton, which he may keep for constant reference until the end of the session. Upon completing the work in Osteology, the work in the dissecting room is begun. Each student is expected to make a complete dissection of the body. To this end the body is divided into three "parts," viz: (1) Arm and Wall of the Thorax, (2) Leg and Abdomen, including the Peri-

neum, (3) Head, Neck, and Thoracic Viscera. To each student is assigned one of these "parts," for which he becomes responsible, and which he carefully dissects under the constant guidance of the Professor of Anatomy, who attempts to instill as far as possible a desire for independent thought and investigation. Upon the completion of his third "part," the student has dissected the entire body. However, in most cases it is expected that the student can finish the two "parts" each year, thus enabling him to dissect an extra "part" as a review or to make a regional dissection.

The Anatomical Laboratory is located on the top floor of the new Alumni Building, and has been specially constructed for the purpose and thoroughly equipped for high-grade work. Especial pains have been taken to provide a well-lighted apartment.

During the course in Osteology the class meets four times a week for lectures, recitation, and demonstration, and twice a week for laboratory work. After dissecting has begun, a minimum of eight hours a week in the Anatomical laboratory is required of each student, while in addition the class meets once a week for recitation and conference on the work of the week. Students desiring to do extra work in the laboratory can make special arrangements to do so.

Upon completion of the work in Osteology, a practical examination in that subject is held. After each student has concluded the dissection of the "part" assigned him, he is given a practical examination on that part. When the course in Anatomy is completed at the end of the second year, each student is given both a practical and a written examination on the work of the entire two years, thus testing his knowledge and grasp of the whole subject.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Anatomy, Laboratory, Text-book of Anatomy, Cunningham, 2d edition; Manual of Anatomy—Barker.

REFERENCE BOOKS.—Anatomy—Gray, Morris, Quain, Gerrish. Spalteholz—Hand Atlas of Human Anatomy.

Professor Gaines.

COURSE 2.—*Physiology*.—The course in Physiology extends from January to the succeeding Christmas. By means of this arrangement the student is given the opportunity of making considerable progress in Anatomy, Histology, Chemistry, and

Physics, all of which are so important in preparing the way for a satisfactory understanding of Physiology. It is hoped, therefore, that all students who contemplate taking the work in Physiology will arrange to take all of these other branches prior to or in conjunction with the Physiology course.

The work consists of lectures and recitations, accompanied by demonstrations before the class of experiments illustrating the important principles of Physiology. The class meets three times a week throughout the course. From January to May the subjects taken up include the physiology of muscle and nerve, of blood and lymph, of the organs of circulation of blood and lymph, of respiration, and of digestion and secretion. During the Fall Term the subjects introduced include a study of heat production and regulation, reproduction, of the anatomy and physiology of the central Nervous System, and finally of the anatomy and physiology of the organs of special sense.

In addition to the work outlined, during the last few months of the course each student will be given an opportunity of performing a number of experiments in the laboratory. He is expected to keep a careful record of all such experiments, and they will constitute part of the work upon which his grade is based. A new laboratory, well equipped for the performance of all important fundamental experiments in physiology, will be open to those who take this course. The final examination on physiology is held when the subject is concluded. The examination is both written and practical.

TEXT-BOOK.—Howell: Text-book of Physiology (1906).

REFERENCE BOOKS.—American Text-book of Physiology, Schäfer's Physiology, Experimental Physiology (Hall).

Professor Gaines.

COURSE 3.—*Biology*.—Lectures and laboratory work the same as Biology, Course 1 (page 43).

Professor Poteat.

COURSE 4.—*Inorganic Chemistry*.—Lectures and laboratory work the same as Chemistry 1 (page 41).

Professor Brewer.

COURSE 5.—*Physics*.—Lectures and laboratory work the same as Physics 1 (page 45).

Professor Lake.

COURSE 6.—*Histology*.—This fundamental branch of microscopy is necessarily a part of the first year's medical course. Two lectures, with two afternoons per week, three hours each, are devoted to its study throughout the first year. In addition, the laboratory is always open to those who wish to devote extra time to this work. The laboratory is abundantly supplied with apparatus. Each student is provided with a locker, compound microscope, and complete outfit, for which he is held responsible. The object of the course is thoroughly to familiarize the student with the method of study and appearance of normal tissue. The course is divided into Histology proper, or a study of the tissue elements; Organology, a study of the structure of organs; and lastly, Special Senses and Nervous System. Both written and practical examinations are held during the course.

Professor Rankin.

COURSE 7.—*Organic Chemistry*.—Lectures and laboratory work the same as Chemistry, Course 2 (page 42).

Professor Brewer.

COURSE 8.—*Physiological Chemistry*.—Two lectures and four hours' laboratory work a week for the first ten weeks of the Spring Term. The lectures are devoted to discussions of the chemistry of foods, of digestion and assimilation, of wastes, etc. In the laboratory is given an opportunity for experimental study of many of the topics presented in the lectures. Special attention is given to Urinalysis.

Professor Brewer.

COURSE 9.—*Toxicology*.—Two lectures and four hours laboratory work a week for the last eight weeks of the Spring Term. In this course are given methods of detecting in foods, tissues, and organs of the body typical poisons of each of the several groups

Professor Brewer.

COURSE 10.—*Pharmacology*.—The work in Pharmacology extends from January to the end of the session, and it is recommended that it be taken only by students who have completed their work in Physiology. The work consists of lectures and recitations accompanied from time to time by demonstrations of the action of the more important drugs upon animals. Specimens of the more common drugs will be shown to render the

student familiar with their appearance. The action of all the important drugs of the Pharmacopœia will be studied in detail. Toward the end of the session special instruction in prescription writing will be given. The class meets three times a week.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Pharmacology and Therapeutics, or The Action of Drugs—Cushny (edition 1906).

Professor Gaines.

COURSE 11.—*Bacteriology*.—Three lectures and three afternoons in the laboratory a week during the first term of the second year of the Medical Course are devoted to this study. The laboratory is open at all hours to the class, and the students are required to make daily observations and keep record of the cultural characteristics of the bacteria. Each student is provided with a locker, a compound microscope, and material necessary for the study of bacteria. The course consists of: (a) Lectures and recitations on the history of Bacteriology, Biology of Bacteria, Infection, and Immunity. (b) Lectures, recitations, and laboratory demonstrations on Sterilization, Disinfection, Preparation of Culture Media, Methods of Studying Bacteria, and the bacteriological examination of water, soil, and air. About forty bacteria, comprising all the important pathogenic species, are studied, and the student is required to keep a daily record of his work. At the end of the course written and practical examinations are held.

Professor Rankin.

COURSE 12.—*Pathology*.—Three lectures and three afternoons in the laboratory a week during the second term of the second year's Medical Course are devoted to this subject. The laboratory is open at all times, and students wishing to devote extra time to this work may do so. The laboratory is abundantly supplied with apparatus and pathological tissues. Each student is provided with a locker, compound microscope, and material for staining and mounting. At the end of the session each student possesses from 175 to 200 permanent tissue mounts, showing the various stages of the pathological processes. The course consists of: (a) Lectures and recitations on autopsies. (b) Lectures and demonstrations on pathological technique. (c) General pathology. (d) Special pathology. The student is required to stand both written and practical examinations at the end of the session.

Professor Rankin.

XVI. SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Director Crozier.

Realizing the importance of physical education, the Trustees erected in 1900 a commodious Gymnasium at a cost of \$12,000. The main floor is 50 by 80 feet, and is equipped with apparatus. The lower floor contains baths, toilet-rooms, and storage rooms. A Director is in charge of all exercises and adapts the work of each student to his individual needs. In the examinations he is assisted by the physicians of the School of Medicine. All fees for the use of Gymnasium, lockers, or keys are controlled by the Athletics Committee.

Attendance in the Gymnasium is required three times a week of all students except Seniors. Seniors who are deficient in the work of previous years will be required to make up the deficiency. Students are graded as in the other departments, and a failure to make the required grade will be a bar to graduation. These grades are reckoned in making up the general average.

Degrees.

The degrees conferred are Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Master of Arts, and Bachelor of Laws

Bachelor of Arts.

To be entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Arts the student must have met the requirements in Physical Culture (p. 66) and have completed the following courses:

Prescribed (forty-two hours):—

Latin 1 and 2 (8 hrs),
English 1 and 2 (6 hrs),
French 1 or German 1 or Spanish 1 (3 hrs),
Mathematics 1 and 2 (10 hrs),
Chemistry 1 (3 hrs),
Biology 1 (3 hrs),
Physics 1 (3 hrs),
Moral Philosophy 1 (3 hrs),
History 1 (3 hrs).

Elective (Twenty hours, which must include at least two advanced courses):—

Latin 3 (3 hrs),
Latin 4 (2 hrs),
Greek 1 (5 hrs),
Greek 2 (6 hrs),
Greek 3 (3 hrs),
Greek 4 (2 hrs),
English 3 (3 hrs),
English 4 (3 hrs),
French 1 (3 hrs),
French 2 (3 hrs),
French 3 (3 hrs),
German 1 (3 hrs),

German 2 (3 hrs),
German 3 (3 hrs),
Spanish 1 (3 hrs),
Spanish 2 (3 hrs),
Mathematics 3 (3 hrs),
Applied Mathematics (3 hrs),
Astronomy (3 hrs),
Chemistry 2 (4 hrs),
Chemistry 3 (4 hrs),
Biology 2 (4 hrs),
Biology 3 (4 hrs),
Biology 4 (3 hrs),
Physics 2 (4 hrs),
Moral Philosophy 2 (2 hrs),
History 2 (2 hrs),
History 3 (2 hrs),
Cont. Government (3 hrs),
Pol. Economy 1 (3 hrs),
Pol. Economy 2 (2 hrs),
Law 1 (5 hrs),
Bible 1 (3 hrs),
Bible 2 (3 hrs),
Bible 3 (3 hrs),
Education 1 (3 hrs),
Education 2 (3 hrs),
Education 3 (3 hrs),
Medicine 2 (3 hrs).

Bachelor of Science.

To be entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Science the student must have met the requirements in Physical Culture (p. 66) and have completed the following courses:

Prescribed (Thirty-one hours):—

Latin 1 (5 hrs),
English 1 (3 hrs),

German 1 (3 hrs),
Mathematics 1 and 2 (10 hrs),
Chemistry 1 (3 hrs),
Biology 1 (3 hrs),
Physics 1 (3 hrs),
Psychology (1 hr).

Elective (Thirty-four hours, which must include at least two advanced courses) :—

English 2 (3 hrs),
German 2 (3 hrs),
German 3 (3 hrs),
French 1 (3 hrs),
French 2 (3 hrs),
French 3 (3 hrs),
Mathematics 3 (3 hrs),
Applied Mathematics (3 hrs),
Astronomy (3 hrs),
Chemistry 2 (4 hrs),
Chemistry 3 (4 hrs),
Biology 2 (4 hrs),
Biology 3 (4 hrs),
Biology 4 (3 hrs),
Physics 2 (4 hrs),
Physics 3 (4 hrs),
Logic and Ethics (2 hrs),
Moral Philosophy 2 (2 hrs),
Political Economy 1 (3 hrs),
Medicine 1 (4 hrs),
Medicine 2 (3 hrs),
Medicine 6 (3 hrs),
Medicine 8 (1 hr),
Medicine 9 (1 hr),
Medicine 10 (3 hrs),
Medicine 11 and 12 (5 hrs).

Master of Arts.

To be entitled to the degree of Master of Arts the student must have received the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science and completed an additional year's work of not less than fifteen hours a week. This work must include at least three of the following advanced courses: Latin 3 and 4, Greek 3 and 4, English 3 and 4, French 2 and 3, German 2 and 3, Spanish 2, Mathematics 3, Chemistry 2 and 3, Biology 2 and 3, Physics 2 and 3, Moral Philosophy 2, History 2 and 3, Political Economy 2, Bible 3 and 4, Education 3, Applied Mathematics, Astronomy. Upon this year's work a minimum grade of 90 is required.

A study which has been taken as an elective in the Bachelor of Arts course or the Bachelor of Science course, does not count in the required number of hours for the Master of Arts degree.

Bachelor of Laws.

To be entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Laws the student must have completed Law, History 1, Constitutional Government, Political Economy 1, and have passed a satisfactory examination on English Grammar and the elementary principles of Composition and Rhetoric. Studies which have been counted for the LL.B. degree will not be accepted as electives for the B.A. or the M.A. degree.

Theses and Addresses.

Except in the cases mentioned below, two theses are required of each candidate for a degree—one of not less than one thousand words, to be presented by May 1 of his Junior year; the other of not less than two thousand words, to be presented by May 1 of his Senior year. No thesis will be

received later than the date specified except by special action of the Faculty and upon the payment of a fee of five dollars. The student must select the school within the scope of which he purposes to prepare his thesis, and then have the subject assigned him by the professor of that school. The subject must be reported in writing to the President on the first Wednesday in October, and may not be changed thereafter. A list of authorities consulted must be appended to the thesis. Anniversary addresses may be received as theses.

Only one thesis is required of candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

A third thesis of not less than two thousand words is required of candidates for the degree of Master of Arts.

On the third Monday in March the Faculty will select six members of the Senior Class as speakers for Commencement Day, who shall deliver addresses of not more than one thousand words in length. Of these speakers and of the editors of "The Wake Forest Student" the Senior Thesis is not required. Each speaker must submit his graduating address to the President at least ten days before Commencement Day.

At the first meeting in October, each of the Literary Societies may elect six of its member from the Senior class, six of whom—three from each society—shall deliver original addresses of not less than seven hundred nor more than one thousand words, on the first Thursday evening in December; the remaining six, on the second Thursday evening in March. These addresses may be received in place of theses. Anniversary speakers are not eligible to these positions. All addresses must be submitted to and be approved by the President.

Senior Theses and Senior Addresses are to be written on paper furnished by the College, and are bound and preserved in the College Library.

Bachelors of Arts and Bachelors of Science whose average grade is not less than 98, shall have inscribed on their diplomas the words *summa cum laude*; those whose average grade is less than 98 but not less than 95, shall have the words *magna cum laude*; while those whose average grade is under 95 but not under 90, shall have the words *cum laude*.

All "conditions" must be removed by April 10 of the Senior year.

Recitations and Examinations.

Each student is expected to take at least fifteen recitations a week. No student may take more than eighteen recitations a week. No student may take more than sixteen recitations a week who fails to make an average grade of 90.

All unexcused absences are marked zero. Students absent as many as three times in any calendar month from any class are required to stand in a body a special examination, limited to one hour, on the whole ground covered by the class during that month. Failure to stand any of these examinations will prevent the student from passing on the subject involved. In case a student is absent from any class more than three times in any calendar month, the fact is reported to the President, who may communicate it to the parent or guardian of the student.

Students who make an average of less than 70 on either term's work, in subjects which continue throughout the session, are not allowed to make up the deficiency by averaging this grade with the other term's work.

No student is allowed to represent the College in any public function, or as editor of any of the college periodicals, whose daily grade in any class is below 80.

Students who fail on the examination may be examined at the next regular examination on the same part of the course, and the result of the re-examination is averaged

with the daily grade previously secured. No student, however, will be allowed a special examination until he shall have shown good reason for it, and shall have presented to the professor the Bursar's receipt for one dollar paid to him to be turned into the Library Fund. This fee will be remitted, first, in case students who present a physician's certificate of illness; second, in case of conflict with other college duties.

Except in the School of Law, classes are examined only at the times designated by the Faculty.

During examination no student, without permission from the instructor in charge, is allowed to sit at the same table with a member of his class, to consult any book or document, or to have communication with any person except the instructor. Examination papers are accompanied by a written pledge that no aid has been given or received.

To be entitled to a Certificate of Proficiency the student must obtain a grade of at least 75 on each study.

Reports.

At the end of the first and third quarters reports upon progress in studies and upon deportment are sent to parents or guardians only. These quarterly reports are not intended to indicate the precise grade of scholarship of students.

At the end of each term a report is sent to the parent or guardian of the student, showing his precise grade of scholarship and total number of absences from recitations and religious exercises.

The reports are designed to maintain communication with parents and guardians, to elicit their counsel and encouragement, and thus bring to bear practically and directly upon every student the influence of home. Prompt attention,

therefore, it is hoped, will be given by patrons to the suggestions contained in these circulars.

Discipline.

The discipline of the College is adapted and intended, not for boys, but for young men who have attained to such maturity as to enable them to exercise self-control. All students are expected to be faithful in work, prompt and regular in attendance upon all their college duties, and, in their relations with their instructors and fellow-students to cultivate those amenities which are universally recognized among gentlemen. Profanity, gambling, and the use of intoxicating drinks are, of course, forbidden. Sport or exercise likely to annoy persons or injure property will not be allowed. Students wishing to go further than four miles from the College must obtain permission from the President or his representative. Students who persist in violating this regulation will be expelled.

The Honor System, voluntarily adopted by the student body and cordially approved by the Faculty, is the best possible guarantee of the observance of law and the prevalence of order in the College.

Every effort is made to develop in students the principles of true manliness and sentiments of self-respect. To this end they are trusted and treated as gentlemen.

Young men who will not respond to this open and generous *regime*, who have formed vicious habits, or who can not restrain themselves from all mischief and from annoyance to their fellow-students, will not be tolerated in the institution.

Literary Societies.

There are two Literary Societies—the Philomathesian and the Euzelian. Each society holds two meetings a week—one on Friday night for debate, the other on Saturday morning for exercise in composition and speaking and for the transaction of general business. In all these exercises the members are required to participate. The Faculty regards the Societies as important aids in the work of education and in the preservation of wholesome sentiments among the students. It would be difficult to overestimate their importance in imparting a knowledge of parliamentary law, in cultivating and directing the taste for reading, and in the formation of correct habits of public speaking. Any student, after the fourteenth day from the date of his registration, on obtaining written permission of the President, may connect himself with either of these societies, provided its membership shall be less than three-fifths of the aggregate membership of both of them.

The exceptional excellence and value of these two societies is believed to be due, in part, to the fact that no other secret societies of any kind are allowed to exist among the students. Some years since the Board of Trustees, by special enactment, prohibited all other secret societies in the College. This act is still a part of the organic law of the institution. Inasmuch as the College does not solicit patronage of students who will not obey its laws, the clandestine organization or perpetuation of any secret society among the students, after this explicit statement, cannot but be regarded as dishonest.

Several Medals are offered by the Societies.

In the Philomathesian Society:

To the best orator of the Senior class.

To the best orator of the Junior class.

For the greatest improvement in oratory and debate in the Sophomore class.

For the greatest improvement in oratory and debate in the Freshman class.

In the Euzelian Society:

The Thomas Dixon, Jr., Medal, to the best orator of the Senior class.

The Thomas Dixon, Jr., Medal, for the best essay. Open to all members of both societies.

For the greatest improvement in oratory and debate in the Sophomore class.

For the greatest improvement in oratory and debate in the Freshman Class.

Two medals are offered for the best essay and for the best story contributed during the current session to "The Wake Forest Student."

The Societies celebrate their anniversary on the Friday nearest the 14th of February in each year with a joint debate in the afternoon and orations in the evening.

The Library.

The Library now consists of upwards of seventeen thousand thoroughly classified and catalogued volumes and several thousand pamphlets. Additions are made regularly by the Faculty. It contains two special collections—"The James C. Maske Collection" of the Ancient Classics, and "The Skinner Library" of religious literature. In its contents, management, and usefulness the Library will compare favorably with that of any similar institution in the South. Its value is considerably enhanced by a card catalogue. It is open every day, forenoon and afternoon, when students

and others are permitted to visit it and, under certain restrictions, to consult or borrow books.

The College Library contains special shelves for the library of the North Carolina Baptist Historical Society, and any books, pamphlets, church records, papers, manuscripts, minutes of associations and other documents tending to throw light upon the history and progress of our denomination will be gladly received and carefully preserved.

During the past year donations have been received from the following sources:

Mr. D. L. Burns.

Mr. M. M. Smith.

The N. C. Corporation Commission.

President W. L. Poteat.

The United States Government.

The Reading Room.

The Reading Room is opened every day in the forenoon and afternoon. The officer in charge is required to preserve order. The magazines and pamphlets may be borrowed on certain conditions. The best current literature is regularly received. The following periodicals may be mentioned:

The Atlantic Monthly,
The Century,
Harper's Monthly,
Scribner's Magazine,
McClure's Magazine,
Current Literature,
The International Quarterly,
Everybody's Magazine,
Lippincott's Magazine,
The World's Work,
The Forum,
The North American Review,

The Bookman,
The Dial,
The Critic,
Review of Reviews,
The New England Magazine,
The Sewanee Review,
The Southern Quarterly,
The American Historical Review,
The Edinburgh Review,
The Quarterly Review,
The Westminster Review,
The Contemporary Review,

- The Fortnightly Review,
The Nineteenth Century,
Macmillan's Magazine,
Chamber's Journal,
The Outlook,
The Independent,
The Nation,
Public Opinion,
The Literary Digest,
The Saturday Evening Post,
Harper's Weekly,
Frank Leslie's Illustrated News-
paper,
Collier's Weekly,
Country Life,
The London Illustrated News,
The Youth's Companion,
The National Economist,
The Political Science Quarterly,
Educational Review,
The Classical Review,
Mind and Body,
Physical Culture,
Association Men,
Modern Language Notes,
The American Journal of Theol-
ogy,
The American Journal of Soci-
ology,
The Biblical World,
The Expositor,
The Homilectic Review,
The Seminary Magazine,
The Missionary Review of the
World,
The Baptist Missionary Maga-
zine,
The Foreign Mission Journal,
The Missionary Herald,
The Popular Science Monthly,
The Journal of the Chemical So-
ciety,
Popular Astronomy,
The American Naturalist,
Nature,
The Electrical World and Engi-
neer,
The American Journal of Medi-
cine,
The American Lawyer,
The N. C. Law Journal,
The Sunday School Times,
The Religious Herald,
The Baptist Courier,
The Western Recorder,
The Baptist Argus,
The Baptist and Reflector,
The Baptist Standard,
Charity and Children,
The Biblical Recorder,
The North Carolina Baptist,
The South Carolina Baptist,
The Christian Advocate,
The Word and Way.
The Baptist Union,
The Standard (Chicago),
The New York Herald,
The Baltimore Sun,
The Washington Post,
The News and Observer,
The Raleigh Evening Times,
The Charlotte Observer,
The Industrial News,
The Columbia State,
The Charleston News and
Courier,
The Atlanta Constitution,
The Union Republican,
The Progressive Farmer,
The Christian Index,

The Museum.

The College Museum contains a considerable variety of minerals, a series of typical fossils and specimens of the chief groups of animals, besides other interesting objects. It is, therefore, a valuable aid in the teaching of the sciences. Additions are constantly being made. The students and other friends of the College are asked to help in this work.

Since the publication of the last catalogue the following persons have made contributions to the Museum, and to them the thanks of the College are due:

Mr. W. A. Sykes,	Rev. W. S. Ballard,
Rev. Edwin A. Harris,	Mr. W. D. Poe,
Mr. J. C. Newell,	Mr. J. D. Ives.
Dr. W. Simon, Baltimore,	

Wake Forest Scientific Society.

In December, 1890, certain students and professors of the College organized the Wake Forest Scientific Society. Its objects are to promote interest in the progress of science and to encourage original investigation. Those who are or have been members of the Faculty or students of the College are eligible to active membership. The regular meetings are held on the first Tuesday evening of each month of the session.

Wake Forest Historical Society.

The society was organized in December, 1895. Its object is to encourage historical research. Much of the work is done by students, especially in North Carolina history. The effort is being made to collect for the Library old books, manuscripts, and letters. Year by year the society hopes to do better work and to do its share in the preservation of our history.

Wake Forest Alumni Association.

The objects of this association are to preserve and quicken the interest of its members in their Alma Mater, to suggest improvements in the course of study, to discuss educational problems, to record the progress of the arts and sciences, and to preserve the history and influence of the College as illustrated in the lives of individual Alumni. Any former student of the College is eligible to membership upon the recommendation of the standing committee.

The annual meeting is held at the College on Thursday evening of Commencement week, at which time a member chosen a year before delivers an oration.

The annual address for 1905 was delivered by Hon. I. M. Meekins, of Elizabeth City, N. C.

The following are the officers of the Association:

President—Principal J. A. Campbell, Buie's Creek, N. C.

Vice-President—Professor J. B. Carlyle.

Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. G. W. Paschal.

Local Alumni Associations have been organized at a number of points in North Carolina and other States.

Publications.

The Euzelian and Philomathesian Societies publish monthly, from October to June, inclusive, a literary magazine known as "The Wake Forest Student." It is now in its twenty-first volume, and deserves the support of the friends of the College, and of the Alumni in particular. Dr. G. W. Paschal represents the Faculty in its editorial control.

"The Wake Forest Weekly" is the organ of the Athletic Association.

The Young Men's Christian Association publishes annually a Manual for the guidance of students in college life.

The general student body publishes a college annual, "The Howler."

Athletics.

The authorities encourage all manly sports which they do not deem harmful to mind or body. Especial emphasis is placed on outdoor sports, and every student is urged to spend some part of the day in vigorous open-air exercise. For this reason there are base-ball diamonds and tennis-courts. In each college year Field Day is recognized for the encouragement of track athletics. The athletic teams may be allowed absence from the College for periods aggregating not more than five days in any one session, not including Saturdays. No student is allowed to represent the College on an athletic team whose daily average in any class is below 80.

In view of the importance of preserving the purity of college athletics, all teams are required to play according to the rules of the Southern Inter-collegiate Athletic Association.

Religious Exercises.

The work of each day begins with religious services, which all students are required to attend. Students who are not in their assigned seats when the bell ceases to toll for morning prayers are marked absent. From the time of entering the chapel to the time of leaving it students are required to abstain from all irreverent behavior.

A well-organized Baptist church, Dr. James W. Lynch, pastor, worships every Sunday in the College chapel and holds a prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. The students are required to be present at the whole of the Sunday morning service.

In connection with the church is a well-equipped Sunday school, largely attended by the students. Professor J. H.

Gorrell is the superintendent; and among the teachers are several professors of the College who conduct Bible classes especially designed for students. A missionary society meets the first Sunday of each month

An essential feature in the religious life of the College is the Young Men's Christian Association. It is the largest organization among the students—two-thirds of them being actively connected with it. The purpose of the Association is to help the students to practice the truth as they learn it, to preserve their loyalty to Christ, and to win their fellows to Him. For several years the Association has made special efforts more effectively to influence the non-ministerial students. In this it has succeeded, and now the president and other principal officers come from this section of the student body. The Association assembles immediately after supper on Monday evenings for prayer meeting. These meetings are led by some student selected by the chairman of the religious meeting committee. Each year the Association sends a number of delegates to the Inter-State Convention and to the Student Conference which meets in Asheville. It organizes both a Bible Study Band and a Mission Study Band. These bands are divided into classes which appoint their own leaders and meet Sunday evenings, the half-hour before the preaching service. The present officers are the following: W. H. Weatherspoon, President; T. H. Beverly, Vice-President; B. Y. Tyner, Recording Secretary; P. Q. Bryan, Corresponding Secretary; A. T. Howard, Treasurer. The Association publishes annually a manual for the convenience of students.

Ministers.

There is no theological department in the College. Young men called to the work of the Gospel ministry take the same courses of study and receive the same instruction as others. Of the total number of students this session seventy-two are ministers.

In pursuance of the purpose of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention to provide an educated ministry for the churches which compose it, ministerial students receive assistance in several ways. They are not required to pay the tuition fee. Again, those who have been licensed to preach and are unable to command the means necessary to defray the cost of board may receive aid for this purpose from the Board of Education of the Baptist State Convention, so far as the means may be at its disposal. Professor W. R. Cul-lom, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education, Wake Forest, N. C., will give all who need it information on this point. Once again, the Professor of the Bible conducts each year a class in the study of the more prominent lines of a minister's work. The class meets once a week. Its work is not credited on the requirements for any of the college degrees, but it is believed to be of especial value to ministers, helping them to a first-hand acquaintance with the literature of the subjects taught, while it stimulates in the student the desire to attend a theological seminary. In this class the following subjects are presented: (1) The principles of sermon making; (2) a few of the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion; (3) the history of the New Testament church—its organization, its function, its ordinances, its offices; (4) a brief outline of the church's activities, with special emphasis on its missionary enterprises at present. No one of these subjects will be given any two years in succession.

The Baptist State Convention, in its sixtieth session at Greenville, N. C., adopted a report on education, which expressed the opinion that the highest interests of ministerial students are not served by their becoming pastors of churches, and the conviction that such an arrangement is not desirable for the churches themselves. In view of this action and of the mature opinion of the Faculty in harmony therewith, students who are preparing to preach will not be allowed to be absent on ministerial duty more than one Sunday in each month, and it is strongly advised that they shall not assume the pastoral care of churches at all during their student life in the College.

College Expenses.

Required of all Students—

Tuition per term of five months.....	\$25.00
Matriculation fee per term ¹	10.00
Medical attendance fee per term.....	2.50
Contingent deposit ²	2.00

Special Fees—

Chemistry fee per term.....	\$ 5.00
Biology fee per term	2.00
Physics fee per term.....	2.50
Histology fee per term.....	2.50
Anatomy fee per term.....	7.50
Physiology fee per term.....	5.00
Bacteriology fee per term.....	2.50
Pathology fee per term.....	2.50
Gymnasium fee per term.....	.50
Graduation fee	5.00

Every student is required to register with the Bursar on the first day of each term.

No student is allowed to enter any class without the Bursar's certificate of registration.

The charges are due in advance, registration being conditioned upon the payment of the matriculation and medical fees and the contingent deposit. No deduction from the charges is made except in case of protracted illness.

Ministerial students and the sons of such ministers of the Gospel as live by the ministry receive free tuition.

¹ An additional matriculation fee of \$1 will be required of all students who fail to matriculate on the first day of a term.

² The contingent deposit is liable for any damage to college property for which students are responsible. It is returned at the end of the session, less any charges that may have been made against it. It is, therefore, not necessarily an expense, although mentioned here.

Board and Lodging.

Table board can be obtained in private families at \$1.75 to \$2.50 per week. Lodging can also be obtained in private families at moderate rates.

A number of students make arrangements for club-board-ing. A steward, chosen by each club, buys supplies and keeps accounts. The services of a lady are secured to super-intend the preparation of food and to preside at the table. The price of board is thus reduced to its actual cost, which seldom exceeds \$1.50 to \$1.75 per week.

Furnished rooms, with fuel, in the dormitory building are rented at \$12.00 for the fall term and \$16.00 for the spring, payable in advance—one-half paid by each occupant.

To these college rooms the following regulations apply:

No room containing the property of a former occupant shall be considered vacant until the second day of the follow-ing term.

All rooms which are not secured by registration and pay-ment of rent shall be considered vacant on the second day of each term.

Vacant rooms will be assigned to the first applicant. When two or more students apply for the same room at the same time the assignment will be made by lot.

Occupants of rooms will be held responsible for all dam-age done to them and all disturbance created in them, and if they do not keep the rooms in good order they will be re-quired to vacate them.

No student shall vacate his room until he has obtained permission from the Bursar and deposited the key with him.

No room is rented for a shorter period than to the end of a term.

Room rent will not be refunded except to students who leave college.

The Students' Aid Fund.

The Students' Aid Fund, originating in a plan suggested by Mr. J. W. Denmark while a student here, has grown until its total funds now amount to about seventeen thousand dollars. It is being constantly augmented by contributions from generous friends as well as by the interest accruing on its loans. Hundreds of young men, many of them now filling positions of prominence and usefulness, have enjoyed its help. Not one dollar of it has ever been lost. Its purpose is to enlarge the opportunities of ambitious youth; its plan to make cash loans at five per cent interest for expenses other than tuition to worthy, non-ministerial students. During the current session thirty-five students have been aided. A larger number may receive loans next session. Prospective students are invited to correspond with the treasurer, Professor J. B. Carlyle, Wake Forest, North Carolina.

Form of Bequest.

Those who wish to remember the College in their wills should employ the following form:

"I give, devise, and bequeath to the Trustees of Wake Forest College, for the endowment of said college, the sum ofdollars."

Commencement, 1905.

Baccalaureate Sermon Rev. GEORGE W. McDANIEL, D. D., Richmond, Va.

Address before the Literary Societies Rev. B. D. GRAY, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.

MEDALS.

Euzelian:

Improvement in Oratory, F. F. BROWN.

Dixon Oratory, R. D. COVINGTON.

Junior Debater, T. B. ASHCRAFT.

Presented by JOHN E. RAY, Raleigh, N. C.

Philomathesian:

Improvement in Oratory { *Sophomore*—J. W. VERNON.
 { *Freshman*—H. WATSON.

Junior Orator, J. B. WEATHERSPOON.

Senior Orator, J. H. VERNON.

Presented by E. L. MIDDLETON, Cary, N. C.

Dixon Essay Medal, C. T. GOODE.

Wake Forest Student Story Medal, J. M. JUSTICE.

Wake Forest Student Essay Medal, E. A. TURNER.

Presented by { JOHN CHARLES MCNEILL, Charlotte, N. C.
 { and STEPHEN MCINTYRE, Lumberton, N. C.

Alumni Address Hon. I. M. MEEKINS, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Annual Meeting of the Alumni.

Class Orations by

J. B. ANDERSON,

R. D. COVINGTON,

M. L. DAVIS,

E. LONG,

A. H. OLIVE,

H. F. PAGE.

Baccalaureate Address by the PRESIDENT.

Academic Degrees, Conferred May 26, 1905.

MASTER OF ARTS.

B. H. YOKELEY Davidson County, N. C.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

M. D. AUSTIN Richmond County, N. C.
S. W. BAGLEY Halifax County, N. C.
J. A. BARKER Robeson County, N. C.
T. M. BIZZELL Wayne County, N. C.
J. W. COLE Davidson County, N. C.
R. D. COVINGTON Florence County, S. C.
M. L. DAVIS Carteret County, N. C.
W. J. FRANCIS Haywood County, N. C.
C. T. GOODE Cleveland County, N. C.
W. E. GOODE Cleveland County, N. C.
J. S. HARDAWAY, Jr. Coweta County, Ga.
C. C. HOWARD Sampson County, N. C.
J. D. HOWELL Halifax County, N. C.
J. D. IVES Moore County, N. C.
W. M. JOHNSON Wake County, N. C.
J. M. JUSTICE Henderson County, N. C.
T. D. KITCHIN Halifax County, N. C.
E. LONG Union County, N. C.
C. G. LOWE Wake County, N. C.
J. R. MORGAN Haywood County, N. C.
A. H. OLIVE Davidson County, N. C.
H. F. PAGE Cumberland County, N. C.
J. PARKER Bertie County, N. C.
G. A. PEEK Norfolk County, Va.
W. H. PRICE Halifax County, N. C.
J. D. PROCTOR Robeson County, N. C.
J. R. SANDERS Union County, N. C.
E. A. TURNER Wake County, N. C.
J. H. VERNON, Jr. Person County, N. C.
T. L. VERNON Rockingham County, N. C.
W. L. WYATT Wake County, N. C.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

W. W. STAFFORD Pasquotank County, N. C.

BACHELORS OF LAWS.

T. S. FERREE Randolph County, N. C.
T. J. MARKHAM Pasquotank County, N. C.
J. B. ANDERSON Madison County, N. C.
B. H. CRUMPLER Sampson County, N. C.
F. D. SWINDELL, Jr. Carteret County, N. C.
P. C. McDUFFIE Baltimore, Md.

Catalogue of Students.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	SESSION.
James McKee Adams,	<i>Wake,</i>	1
John Edward Allen,	<i>Warren,</i>	2
John Gofton Anderson,	<i>Halifax,</i>	2
Robert Gibson Anders,	<i>Henderson,</i>	1
David Wesley Arnette,	<i>Moore,</i>	2
Thomas Bryce Ashcraft,	<i>Union,</i>	3
Thomas Loftin Ayres,	<i>Marion, S. C.</i>	2
Charles Stonewall Barnette,	<i>Person,</i>	2
James Lewis Barrett,	<i>Person,</i>	1
Herbert Wayland Baucom,	<i>Wake,</i>	2
Obie Wallace Baynes,	<i>Forsyth,</i>	3
Walter Wright Baynes,	<i>Forsyth,</i>	1
Bryan Spivey Bazemore,	<i>Bertie,</i>	3
Charles Thomas Bell,	<i>Carteret,</i>	1
Carl Wendell Bell,	<i>Wake,</i>	1
John Ceveland Bell,	<i>Jones,</i>	2
William M. Bellamy,	<i>New Hanover,</i>	1
Fleet Tate Bennett,	<i>Sampson,</i>	1
John Preston Bennett,	<i>Davidson,</i>	2
Homer Benton,	<i>Mecklenburg,</i>	1
Thomas Herman Beverly,	<i>Robeson,</i>	3
Willeford Smith Bird,	<i>Cherokee,</i>	1
Daniel Graham Bland,	<i>Duplin,</i>	1
John Thomas Bland, Jr.,	<i>Pender,</i>	1
John Calhoun Bower,	<i>Ashe,</i>	2
Samuel Waite Brewer,	<i>Wake,</i>	1
William Henry Brickhouse,	<i>Tyrrell,</i>	1
John Bert Bridges,	<i>Rutherford,</i>	3
Walter Edgar Brock,	<i>Union,</i>	2
Thomas Spurgeon Brooks,	<i>Chatham,</i>	1
Archie Murray Browne,	<i>Hertford,</i>	1
Clement Coote Brown, Jr.,	<i>New Hanover,</i>	1
Gurney Venton Brown,	<i>Hertford,</i>	3
Hubert Julian Brown,	<i>Hertford,</i>	1
Frederick Fernando Brown,	<i>Buncombe,</i>	2

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	SESSION.
Julian Wilber Bunn,	Wake,	2
Flake Turner Burke,	Iredell,	2
Paul Quiney Bryan,	Halifax,	2
John Ashley Bryan,	Halifax,	2
Archie Bynum,	Chesterfield, Va.,	1
John Thomas Byrum,	Chowan,	2
John Stewart Butler,	Sampson,	1
Norman Thomas Cable,	Johnston,	1
Walter Ludford Cohoon,	Pasquotank,	6
Simeon Foster Caldwell,	Robeson,	3
Thomas Belton Caldwell,	Spartanburg, S. C.,	1
John DeLorme Carroll,	Darlington, S. C.,	1
James Grover Carroll,	Sampson,	1
Abner Columbus Chaffin,	Davie,	2
Rupert Ernest Cheek,	Person,	2
Walter Allen Chisholm,	Moore,	4
Elliott Clark,	Halifax,	1
David Cark,	Halifax,	1
E. B. Cloud,	Polk,	1
Patt Belvin Coggin,	Stanly,	1
Fred Tilman Collins,	Robeson,	1
Sinclair Bell Conley,	Yancey,	2
George Edward Cone,	Hampton, S. C.,	1
Vander Franklin Couch,	Iredell,	2
Richard DePew Covington,	Florence, S. C.,	5
Furman Percy Covington,	Richmond,	1
Fountain Fulford Cox,	Pitt,	1
Byron Calhoun Crawford,	Fulton, Ga.,	1
Oscar Creech,	Johnston,	1
Kader Randolph Curtis,	Hertford,	4
Walter Louis Curtis,	Hertford,	2
Marion Leslie Davis, B.A.,	Carteret,	4
Louis Ellsworth Dailey,	Camden,	1
Thomas Mitchell Daniel,	Marion, S. C.,	1
Aaron Wesley Davenport,	Washington,	1
Paul Price Davis,	Yadkin,	1
William Samuel Dean,	Granville,	1
Parks Bunyan Deaton,	Iredell,	2

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	SESSION.
Walter Deaton,	Moore,	4
Robert Hadley Dixon,	Chatham,	1
Henry Clay Dockery, Jr.,	Richmond,	1
William Everett Dockery,	Richmond,	1
H. Calvin Dorton,	Cabarrus,	1
John Murphy Duncan,	Sampson,	3
Ashby Wood Dunn,	Halifax,	2
Benjamin Everett Dunn,	Warren,	4
Carl Nicholas Dunn,	Wake,	2
Adolphus Wilson Dunn,	Henry, Va.,	1
James Leonidas Dunn,	Halifax,	1
Robert M. Dunn,	Warren,	1
Bossie Judson Dunning,	Bertie,	2
Hufham Watson Early,	Bertie,	2
Elliott Brantly Earnshaw,	Wake,	4
Oscar Clayton Edmundson,	Wayne,	1
Paul Edwards,	Wake,	1
Gordon Roby Edwards,	Wake,	4
Kyle Elliott,	Etowah, Ala.,	1
Chester Arthur Elliott,	Northampton,	1
Robert Fulton Elvington,	Marion, S. C.,	3
Thaddeus Samuel Ferree,	Randolph,	2
Ralph Harris Ferrell,	Wake,	3
Ovid Clemmons Foote,	Wilkes,	2
Albert Haynes Flowers,	Robeson,	1
Mortimer Elliott Forrest,	Wake,	4
Rufus Ford, Jr.,	Marion, S. C.,	3
Roy Elton Forehand,	Chowan,	1
Samuel Leoindas Franks,	Macon,	1
Robert Herman Freeman,	Wake,	2
William Haywood Furman,	Franklin,	1
Carlross Franklin Gaddy,	Stanly,	1
Arthur Raymond Gallimore,	Davidson,	1
Jesse Gardner,	Warren,	3
John M. Gardner,	Warren,	1
Leonard Berkley Gary,	Rowan,	1
Paul White Gay,	Northampton,	1

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	SESSION.
Byrd Pleasant Gentry,	<i>Person,</i>	4
George Westly Gentry,	<i>Person,</i>	1
John Macumber Gibbs,	<i>Cumberland,</i>	1
Clement Tyson Goode, B.A.,	<i>Cleveland,</i>	5
George Thomas Goodwyn,	<i>Scotland,</i>	4
Earle Gore,	<i>Bladen,</i>	4
James Floyd Greason,	<i>Guilford,</i>	2
Drury Rodgers Green,	<i>Wake,</i>	1
James Etheldred Green,	<i>Wake,</i>	1
John Robert Greene,	<i>Cherokee,</i>	3
Willie Morton Green,	<i>Wake,</i>	2
Ray Griffin,	<i>Union,</i>	1
Donald Gulley,	<i>Wake,</i>	6
Tom Gulley,	<i>Wake,</i>	5
Elwood Matthew Hairfield,	<i>Henry, Va.,</i>	3
Luther Hale,	<i>Hertford,</i>	1
Cooper Andrew Hall,	<i>Person,</i>	1
John William Hall,	<i>Yadkin,</i>	1
Wade Bruce Hampton,	<i>Surry,</i>	1
Wait Carlisle Hamrick, Jr.,	<i>Cherokee, S. C.,</i>	2
Fuller Broughton Hamrick,	<i>Cleveland,</i>	3
Spurgeon Ord Hamrick,	<i>Cleveland,</i>	4
Toliver Bealtie Hamrick,	<i>Cleveland,</i>	2
Vilas Fitzhugh Hamrick,	<i>Cleveland,</i>	2
James Egbert Hankins,	<i>Davidson,</i>	1
Hugh Cecil Harrell,	<i>Northampton,</i>	1
Halbert Porter Harris,	<i>Franklin,</i>	2
Ned Mosley Harris,	<i>Northampton,</i>	1
Marion F. Hatcher,	<i>Randolph,</i>	3
Thomas Norman Hayes,	<i>Wilkes,</i>	3
Fred James Hearn,	<i>Pender,</i>	1
John Ruffin Henderson, Jr.,	<i>Wilkes,</i>	1
Oscar Warren Henderson,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	1
Ernest Sherwood Hendren,	<i>Wilkes,</i>	1
Tillette Hendrix,	<i>Davie,</i>	2
William Ross Hill,	<i>Rutherford,</i>	1
Hugh Benjamin Hines,	<i>Hertford,</i>	3
John Burder Hipps,	<i>Madison,</i>	2

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	SESSION.
Elbert Clifton Hobbs,	<i>Gates,</i>	2
Romulus E. Hoffman,	<i>Rowan,</i>	1
Kelly Wade Hogan,	<i>Montgomery,</i>	1
Sempronius Holden,	<i>Sampson,</i>	1
Willis Powers Holding,	<i>Wake,</i>	1
Benjamin Thomas Holding,	<i>Franklin,</i>	4
William Amos Hough,	<i>Cabarrus,</i>	2
Royall Diar Howard,	<i>Granville,</i>	1
Aurenus Tilden Howard,	<i>Sampson,</i>	2
Lucius Land Hudson,	<i>Wake,</i>	1
Sadie Junius Husketh,	<i>Durham,</i>	3
Judson Dunbar Ives, B.A.,	<i>Moore,</i>	5
Henry Best Ivey,	<i>Wayne,</i>	1
Liston Jackson,	<i>Marion, S. C.,</i>	4
Charles Jeter Jackson,	<i>Pitt,</i>	1
Clyde Jenkins,	<i>Bertie,</i>	3
Archibald Lincoln Jenkins,	<i>Gaston,</i>	2
Herbert Jenkins,	<i>Hertford,</i>	4
James Jenkins,	<i>Bertie,</i>	1
James Linebury Jenkins,	<i>Stanly,</i>	1
Basil Howard Johnson,	<i>Robeson,</i>	3
Clayton Colbert Johnson,	<i>Mitchell,</i>	1
George Henry Johnson,	<i>Robeson,</i>	1
William Otis Johnson,	<i>Robeson,</i>	3
Wingate Memory Johnson, B.A.,	<i>Wake,</i>	5
Hubert Alpheus Jones,	<i>Wake,</i>	2
Joseph C. Jones,	<i>Gates,</i>	4
Lemon Shell Jones,	<i>Wake,</i>	1
Mal Hogue Jones,	<i>Rutherford,</i>	1
William Jackson Jones,	<i>Gates,</i>	2
Edwin Bruce Josey,	<i>Halifax,</i>	3
Grover Hunter Joyner,	<i>Northampton,</i>	1
Vallie Joyner,	<i>Northampton,</i>	3
Charles Baylus Justice, Jr.,	<i>Rutherford,</i>	1
James Foy Justice,	<i>Buncombe,</i>	2
Thomas Calvin Keaton,	<i>Perquimans,</i>	1
Benjamin Franklin Keith, Jr.,	<i>New Hanover,</i>	1
Charlie L. Kelly,	<i>Vance,</i>	1

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	SESSION.
Richard Leon Kendrick,	<i>York, S. C.,</i>	4
Fairley Daniel King,	<i>Union,</i>	2
Jacob Lovelace Kirk,	<i>Rowan,</i>	2
Jones Ezra Kirk,	<i>Rowan,</i>	2
James Edward Knott,	<i>Granville,</i>	1
Frank Warren Kurfees,	<i>Iredell,</i>	2
William Lee Kyles,	<i>Davie,</i>	1
John Eric Lanier,	<i>Harnett,</i>	1
Arthur Lloyd Lassiter,	<i>Northampton,</i>	2
Marion Allen Lee,	<i>Harnett,</i>	1
Lovira Wright Leggett,	<i>Halifax,</i>	1
Dudley Hampton LeGrand,	<i>Richmond,</i>	1
Woodberry Lennon,	<i>Robeson,</i>	3
Charles Alexander Leonard,	<i>Iredell,</i>	4
William Evans Lester,	<i>Marlboro, S. C.,</i>	1
Thomas Franklin Limerick,	<i>Rutherford,</i>	1
William Dee Little,	<i>Union,</i>	1
Henry Wolcott Livermore,	<i>Robeson,</i>	1
Isaac Frank Long,	<i>Union,</i>	2
Jay Vann Long,	<i>Union,</i>	2
Richard Hardy Lucas,	<i>Washington,</i>	3
Lloyd DeWitt Lyles,	<i>Mecklenburg,</i>	1
Terry A. Lyon,	<i>Bladen,</i>	3
Claude Bernard McBrayer,	<i>Cleveland,</i>	3
Madison Daniel McBrayer,	<i>Rutherford,</i>	1
T. S. McKinney,	<i>Burke,</i>	1
John Robertson McLendon,	<i>Union,</i>	2
Larry Leonidas McLendon,	<i>Anson,</i>	2
Oscar Willis McManus,	<i>Chatham,</i>	1
Lonnie Malcom McMillan,	<i>Marion, S. C.,</i>	1
Henry Hudson McMillan,	<i>Scotland,</i>	2
Oliver Hoyt McMillan,	<i>Marion, S. C.,</i>	3
Rhodes McPhail,	<i>Bibb, Ga.,</i>	1
Chivers Coran McSwain,	<i>Cleveland,</i>	3
Oscar Ray Mangum,	<i>Durham,</i>	3
Thomas Jarvis Markham,	<i>Pasquotank,</i>	3
George Octavius Marshall,	<i>Pender,</i>	2
Cecil E. Martin,	<i>Northampton,</i>	1
C. Hubert Martin, B.A.,	<i>Wake,</i>	4

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	SESSION.
William Royall Martin,	Wake,	3
Hilliard Joshua Massey,	Franklin,	3
DeVere Keith Medford,	Haywood,	1
Joseph Charles Meekins,	Tyrrell,	1
Chester Arthur Miller,	Buncombe,	1
Blandus Grady Mitchell,	Franklin,	1
Samuel Spurgeon Montague,	Person,	1
Odus Lee Moore,	Cleveland,	2
Allie Dexter Morgan,	Wake.	1
Ernest Luther Morgan,	Haywood,	3
John Franklin Murray,	Wayne,	2
Albert Housen Nanney,	Rutherford,	3
William Edd Narron,	Johnston,	1
Clifford Newell,	Cabarrus,	2
Thomas Homer Olive,	Wake,	1
Alfred Henderson Olive, B.A.,	Davidson,	5
Needham Whitfield Outlaw,	Wayne,	1
Albertus Haynes Pait,	Bladen,	1
Lloyd Archie Parker,	Hertford,	4
Raymond Gay Parker,	Northampton,	1
Thomas Edward Parker,	Northampton,	2
Will Parker,	Stanly,	1
John Albert Patterson,	Cleveland,	1
Walter D. Peal,	Washington,	1
Rufus Brackin Pearson,	Rockingham,	3
Roy Thomas Pernell,	Franklin,	1
Francis Jacob Petree,	Stokes,	1
Frank Hill Petree,	Stokes,	2
Charlie McKnight Phifer,	Iredell,	1
John Moore Picot,	Halifax,	3
Ernest Dodson Poe,	Chatham,	1
William Dowd Poe,	Chatham,	4
William Andrew Pollard,	Boone, Ark.,	2
Hubert McNeill Poteat,	Wake,	6
Lewis Montgomery Powell,	Wake,	3
Alexander Kinchen Powers,	Pender,	2
Bruce Leonidas Powers,	Wake,	2

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	SESSION.
George Jethro Powers,	<i>Pender,</i>	1
James Alderman Powers,	<i>Pender,</i>	3
John Green Prevette, Jr.,	<i>Wilkes,</i>	1
Joseph Milton Prevette,	<i>Wilkes,</i>	1
John Edwin Ray, Jr.,	<i>Wake,</i>	1
Vallin Conway Ray,	<i>Wake,</i>	4
Frank Townley Redfearn,	<i>Union,</i>	1
John Robertson Renfrow,	<i>Mecklenburg,</i>	1
Thomas Lewter Revelle,	<i>Northampton,</i>	1
Henry Craig Richardson,	<i>Union,</i>	1
Oliver Preston Richardson,	<i>Cherokee, S. C.,</i>	3
William Lankford Royall,	<i>Wake,</i>	6
Nathan T. Ryals,	<i>Johnston,</i>	1
Philip Grady Sawyer,	<i>Pasquotank,</i>	1
James H. Scull,	<i>Columbus,</i>	1
Theophilus Yates Seymour,	<i>Chatham,</i>	1
Ernest Fuller Sharpe,	<i>Orange,</i>	3
Edgar Lewis Shearon,	<i>Wake,</i>	2
Romulus Lee Sigmon,	<i>Wake,</i>	4
Isham Oscar Siler,	<i>Whitley, Ky.,</i>	1
Oscar Jennings Sikes,	<i>Union,</i>	3
Claude Robeson Singletary,	<i>Robeson,</i>	1
Thomas Christopher Singleton,	<i>Beaufort,</i>	2
Charles Beebe Skipper,	<i>Robeson,</i>	1
Carl Ray Smith,	<i>Florence, S. C.,</i>	4
John Ivey Smith,	<i>Pitt,</i>	3
Benjamin Sorgee,	<i>Lexington, S. C.,</i>	3
James Henry Spaulding,	<i>Gates,</i>	4
Samuel Eugene Speas,	<i>Yadkin,</i>	1
William Eugene Speas,	<i>Yadkin,</i>	3
William Paul Speas,	<i>Yadkin,</i>	5
George Jones Spence,	<i>Pasquotank,</i>	4
Herman Thomas Stevens,	<i>Johnston,</i>	2
John Ransom Stewart,	<i>Davie,</i>	2
Preston Calvin Stringfield,	<i>Yancey,</i>	1
Frederick Dudley Swindell, B.A.,	<i>Wilson,</i>	2
Wiley Arnold Sykes,	<i>Northampton,</i>	2

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	SESSION.
Carey Beasley Taylor,	<i>Harnett,</i>	3
Philip Judson Thomas,	<i>Chowan,</i>	1
Elmore O. Thompson,	<i>Lancaster, S. C.,</i>	2
Edgar Nathaniel Thorn,	<i>Rutherford,</i>	2
Laddin L. Tilley,	<i>Durham,</i>	1
Edgar Walter Timberlake, Jr., B.A.,	<i>Wake,</i>	4
Richard E. Timberlake,	<i>Franklin,</i>	2
James Hubert Townsend,	<i>Robeson,</i>	2
Eugene Alfred Turner, B.A.,	<i>Wake,</i>	5
James Baxter Turner,	<i>Wake,</i>	3
William Franklin Turner,	<i>Wake,</i>	1
Bunyan Yates Tyner,	<i>Robeson,</i>	2
Carey Almon Upchurch,	<i>Wake,</i>	3
William Harvey Vann,	<i>Wake,</i>	3
William LeRoy Vaughan, B.A.,	<i>Halifax,</i>	5
James William Vernon,	<i>Person,</i>	3
John Henry Vernon, Jr., B.A.,	<i>Person,</i>	5
Houston Wingate Vernon, B. S.,	<i>Wake,</i>	5
David Edker Vipperman,	<i>Guilford,</i>	1
Thomas Stradley Waller,	<i>Granville,</i>	1
Oscar Wild Ward,	<i>Chowan,</i>	2
Edwin Shaw Watson,	<i>Union,</i>	1
John Alexander Watson,	<i>Yancey,</i>	1
Lee B. Weathers,	<i>Cleveland,</i>	2
Vernon Olive Weathers,	<i>Wake,</i>	3
Jesse Burton Weatherspoon,	<i>Durham,</i>	4
Walter Herbert Weatherspoon,	<i>Durham,</i>	3
Charles Preston Weaver, B.A.,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	5
Norman Reid Webb,	<i>Carteret,</i>	1
William Pressley Webb, LL.B.,	<i>Franklin,</i>	1
William Edgar West,	<i>Norfolk, Va.,</i>	1
John William Whisnant, B. A.,	<i>Caldwell,</i>	4
Walter Gaither Whisnant,	<i>Caldwell,</i>	1
Edgar Eugene White,	<i>Caldwell,</i>	1
Lee McBride White,	<i>Bibb, Ga.,</i>	2
Julius Wesley Whitley,	<i>Stanly,</i>	3
Herbert Linwood Wiggs,	<i>Fulton, Ga.,</i>	3

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	SESSION.
Buford Franklin Williams,	<i>Cleveland,</i>	2
James Bennett Willis,	<i>Marlboro, S. C.,</i>	1
George Gravatt Willis,	<i>Möcklenburg,</i>	1
Julian Abraham Willoughby,	<i>Henrico, Va.,</i>	1
Ira Ely Wishart,	<i>Robeson,</i>	1
Thomas Gideon Wood,	<i>Dare,</i>	3
Francis Marion Woodhouse,	<i>Yadkin,</i>	1
Sidney Boon Woody,	<i>I erson,</i>	1
Dallas Bancroft Zollicoffer, Jr.,	<i>Halifax,</i>	2

RECAPITULATION BY STATES.

North Carolina	313
South Carolina	19
Virginia	4
Georgia	4
Alabama	1
Maryland	2
Kentucky	1
Arkansas	1
Total	345

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN THE VARIOUS SCHOOLS.

Latin	215
Greek	67
English	242
Modern Languages	51
Pure Mathematics	187
Applied Mathematics and Astronomy	24
Biology	50
Chemistry	121
Moral Philosophy	33
Political Science	261
Law	86
Bible	70
Physics	50
Education	72
Medicine	33

DAILY SCHEDULE.

7.58-8.10 * (8.28-8.40) Religious Exercises.

PERIODS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
First. 8.10-9.00 *(8.40-9.30)	Mathematics 1. Law 1. Sub-Collegiate Latin. German 1. Political Economy 1. Education 3.	Mathematics 1. Law 1. Sub-Collegiate Latin. Education 3. Medicine 1. Bible 2. Bible 3. Latin 3.	Mathematics 1. Law 1. Sub-Collegiate Latin. German 1. Political Economy 1. Medicine 1. Bible 3. Latin 4. Biology 2 and 3.	Mathematics 1. Law 1. Sub-Collegiate Latin. Education 3. Medicine 1. Bible 2. Latin 3.	Mathematics 1. Law 1. Sub-Collegiate Latin. German 1. Political Economy 1. Medicine 1. Bible 2. Bible 3. Latin 4. Biology 2 and 3.
Second. 9.00-9.50 *(9.30-10.20)	Greek 1. Mathematics 1. Sub-Collegiate Math. Physics 1. Spanish 2. Government. Medicine 10.	Greek 1. Mathematics 1. Sub-Collegiate Math. English 2. Physics 2. History 2.	Greek 1. Mathematics 1. Sub-Collegiate Math. Physics 1. Spanish 2. Government.	Greek 1. Mathematics 1. Sub-Collegiate Math. English 2. Physics 2. History 2.	Greek 1. Mathematics 1. Sub-Collegiate Math. Physics 1. Spanish 2. Government.
Third. 9.50-10.40 *(10.20-11.10)	Latin 1. Mathematics 2. Law 2. Sub-Collegiate Latin. Greek 2. French 2. Biology 1. Education 2. Applied Math.	Latin 1. Mathematics 2. Law 2. Sub-Collegiate Latin. Education 2. Chemistry 3. English 3. Biology 2 and 3.	Latin 1. Mathematics 2. Law 2. Sub-Collegiate Latin. Greek 2. French 2. Biology 1.	Latin 1. Mathematics 2. Law 2. Sub-Collegiate Latin. Education 2. Chemistry 3. English 3.	Latin 1. Mathematics 2. Law 2. Sub-Collegiate Latin. Greek 2. French 2. Biology 1. Physics 2.

Fourth. 10.40-11.30 *(11.10-12.00)	Sub-Collegiate Greek Law 1. Spanish 1. Mathematics 3. Latin 2. Chemistry 1. Astronomy. English 4.	Sub-Collegiate Greek Law 1. Spanish 1. Mathematics 3. Latin 2. Chemistry 1. Astronomy.	Sub-Collegiate Greek Law 1. Spanish 1. Mathematics 3. Latin 2. Chemistry 1. Astronomy. History 1. Medicine 10.	Sub-Collegiate Greek Law 1. Spanish 1. Mathematics 3. Latin 2. Chemistry 1. Astronomy. History 1. Medicine 10.
Fifth. 11.30-12.20 *(12.00-12.50)	Mathematics 2. Moral Philosophy 1. Latin 2. French 1. Sub-Coll. English. Medicine 2.	Mathematics 2. Moral Philosophy 1. Latin 2. French 1. Sub-Collegiate Eng. North Carolina Hist.	Mathematics 2. Moral Philosophy 2. Latin 2. French 1. Sub-Collegiate Eng.	Mathematics 2. Moral Philosophy 1. Latin 2. French 1. Sub-Collegiate Eng.
Sixth. 12.20-1.10 *(1.50-2.40)	Latin 1. Greek 3. Medicine 11 and 12. Education 1. English 3.	Latin 1. Greek 3. Medicine 11 and 12.	Latin 1. Greek 4. Medicine 6. Education 1. Physics 3.	Latin 1. Greek 3. Medicine 11 and 12. Physics 3.
Seventh. 2.10-3.00 *(2.40-3.30)	Latin 3. English 1. Bible 1.	2.30-4.30 *(2.40-4.40) Period for Laboratory Work.		
Elighth. 3.00-3.50 *(3.30-4.20)	English 2.	Chem. Laboratory 1. Biolog. Laboratory 1. Phys. Laboratory 1.	Chem. Laboratory 2. Biolog. Laboratory 1. Phys. Laboratory 1.	Chem. Laboratory 2. Biolog. Lab. 2 and 3. Phys. Laboratory.

* Periods from November 20 to March 20.

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